Moral Department.

AMERICAN BOARD .--- QUESTION

The following article from the Boston Recorder is inserted on account of the clear and forcible statement it contains of the great forciale at issue between the American Board question at issue between the American Board and the abelitioniats. Many have supposed the difference had respect only to some exthe me, possible, or very extraordinary cases of sleveholding. Nothing can be more inor such a pursuing the discussion of a question so momentous in its consequence, it is of part of Mr. Phelps² very able reply to Prof.

In the letter to the Recorder accompanying your speech, you give your opinion of the geport on Slavery, adopted at the late meetof the American Board. I am sorry to differ with you about that. The Report does ditter than affirm, "that a general rule excludnore all slaveholders in all circumstances, from ing all statemeters would be unscriptural, the children that, and at the same time refuses to affirm, that ordinary slaveholders in ordinary circumstances, even after instruction and admonition, should be so excluded. tion and antiourisely and deliberately to place slaveholding, as such, among disciplinable offences at all. This I shall endeavor fully to prove in another place, and on another occa-For the present, it is enough, that you admit, that there is nothing in the Report, which explicitly and decisively disallows slaveholding as " a permanent condition of the christian church," while it commends the ionaries who have heretofore welcomed slaveholders to the mission churches as having been "diligent and faithful in their work," and does "not advise them essentially to change their method of proceeding on the subject of slavery." Now put these facts to-The missionaries have heretofore raised no question and offered no objection to the admission of any one, on the ground of his slaveholding. It is not here and there an extreme case, that they have admitted. It is In no instance, have they made all cases. slaveholding, as such, a ground of either ex-ception or rejection. None have been deemed any the less christian, or welcomed any the less to the church because of their slaveholding. Yet the missionaries are declared to "have been faithful," as well as diligent .--No exception whatever is taken to their proceeding. It has rather a long and labored They are told explicitly, that they defense. cannot be advised to change it. They are not urged to change it. They are not even told, that the slavery already in their churches must not remain there permanently, nor that no more, except in very extreme cases, must be admitted. How then can you represent the report as providing only for the excepted, and not for ordinary cases? It is certainly not a little remarkable, that a document pre-

pared with so much care, and intended to be entirely explicit, should be so differently understood by its friends, not less than by its opponents. Strange indeed, that one of its friends, the New York Observer, should onderstand it to occupy ground, so "heavenwide" from what you suppose, that you "would sooner burn off your right hand than set it to such a paper." Yet such is the fact: and the Board and its friends ask and seem to expect, that such a document shall be acquiesced in by the churches and ministry, as a satisfactory and final adjustment of the great question!

"The broad question before the Board," you say, "is this: - In conducting the missions of this Board, shall all slaveholders, under all circumstances, be excluded from the church? And this you say, resolves itself into this :-

"Does the simple fact of standing in the legal relation of slaveholder always imply indivi-dual guilt in such a manner as rightfully to exclude a man from church fellowship?'-And you add-"The memorialists are un-



VOL. V.

HALLOWELL, MAINE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1845.

word, it is just this-Is slaveholding to be classed among the prohibited, and if not fortion so monitories that the point at issue classed among the prohibited, and if not for the first importance that the point at issue saken on due admonition, among the discliplithe interview of all our readers to the nable offences in Christ's house? You and about on the structure of all our readers to this the Board say, No-The memorialists say,

We maintain then that slaveholding is to part of Main the slaveholding is to be treated, in the matter of religious instruction and christian discipline, just as drunkenness is, and only so. You and the Board maintain that it is not to be so treated-that this is not God's way "of dealing with organic social wrongs"-that he distinguishes between the individual practice of these and of individual sins-that he bears long with them, and approaches them tenderly, indirectly and gradually, and that they who teach otherwise have not learned their method from the Bible.

I do not propose to reply to your speech, fully, but only to show that your leading facts and arguments do not prove your position .-Their compatibility with mine, as well as a fuller exhibition of the general argument, I reserve to what I may have to say in reply Dr. Beecher. 'To the same occasion, I reserve a particular criticism of the definitions or descriptions given by yourself and others of what you term "organic sins"--remarking merely, that they are but a jingle of words without meaning, on that they assert a doctrine which confounds all moral distinctions; which denies that they have their foundation in the nature and relations of things as God constituted them; which makes that wrong to-day which was right yesterday, and that right in South Carolina which is at the same moment wrong in Massachusetts, and that sin n me which is holiness in you; which maintains, in a word, that what human civil law ordains and general social custom demands, however devilish in principle, is both right and duty in practice, provided it be only done reluctantly and in the hope of something better by and by. Such a doctrine, I admit will save the world from fanaticism. It will save it from persecution too. By it Daniel could readily have kept out of the lion's den, and all the goodly company of apostles and mar-tyrs saved their lives. By it, modern misions, for the most part, have their successes, where they have any, without persecution;and where they have no success, they are enabled to escape the persecution, by avoiding direct conflict with the baptized and organic superstitions and vices that prevail, while they give themselves quietly to preparation and patient waiting for a change of times;and by it, papacy has always sought and still

seeks to propagate the faith. But to the argument. You begin by a reference to Christ's conduct touching the Roman government. This government, you in the time of our Savior was a clear ay, usurpation, and monstrously oppressive," and "never voluntarily submitted to," by the Jews; and you insist, that Christ, "in his public ministration, seemed to show no disposition to meddle with it;" that when the question of submission to it was directly urged upon him, he dodged it, and did it so dexterously that men "were astonished at the ingeaity of his evasion," that he commended one its civil officers as a remarkable christian,

and even wrought a miracle to pay the tribute rather than resist it: and that he did all this, because this is "the Bible method of dealing with organic social wrongs."

Well, be it as you represent. Admit that Christ "did not speak out" in this case, and that the facts you cite prove it-that as a resociety, is this the part of his conduct and

Bolitical Department.

OREGON CORRESPONDENCE.

It is important that all the people should are in danger of making difficulty; and we 1763.

The first is a letter from Mr. Fox, the Brit-ish Minister, to Mr. Webster, United States Secretary of State, dated Washington, Nov. 15, 1842, covering a copy of a part of a letter from Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Fox, requesting that the United States Minister at London might be furnished with instructions to treat with such person as might be appointed by England, on the North Western Boundary assuring Mr. Webster that England was ready to enter into a fair and equitable compromise of the difficulty.

Mr. Webster replies to Mr. Fox Nov. 25, 1842, informing him that such instructions would be given to the United States Minister at London.

Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Upshur, United States Secretary of State, dated Washington, Feb. 24, 1844, intimating the anxious desire of the British government to come to a speedy settlement, and proposing a confer-

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Packenham, Feb. 26. 1844, names 11 A. M. next day for said conference.

Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Calhoun July 22, announcing that the death of Mr. Upshur (on Feb. 28th) &c., had prevented prompt attention to the Oregon Boundary. and that now, as Congress had adjourned, it would be a proper time to proceed with it.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham, Aug. 22 1844, appointing 1 o'clock P. M. the next day for a conference, concurring with the English sentiment in desiring a speedy settlement of the question.

M. P. to Mr. C., Aug. 22, '44, agreeing to the hour.

The conference was accordingly held on the 23d of August, 1844, and the Plenipotentiaries proceeded to examine the state of the Mr. Calhoun desired a proposal question. from Mr. Packenham, who said he would be able to make a definite one at the next conference, and desired Mr. C. to be also ready with his proposal. Adjourned to the 26th of August, when it again assembled. Mr. Packenham made a proposition to Mr. Calhoun, which Mr. Calhoun declined. They then agreed that a more full understanding of their respective views was necessary to facilitate future proceedings. It was agreed that writ-ten statements of the views of both parties should be given before proceeding farther .--It was also agreed that the American Plenipotentiary should make his statement at the next conference, and when ready give the necessary notice.

Attached to this Protocol is the offer of Mr. Packenham to take the 49th parallel of latitude to the Columbia river, and the river to the sea-and also to make free to the United States any port or ports which they might demain land, or on Vancouver's Issire on th land, south of 49°.

Sept. 2d, 1844, the third conference was held at the office of the United States Secreligious teacher he did not directly attempt to remodel the state and re-arrange and re-order gave his views of the claims of the U. States merican negotiator siderations of utility if not of necessity, which cannot be lost sight of. Mr. Packenham concludes by requesting a to the portion of the territory drained by the

fixes the Mississippi as the boundary between Great Britain and France, extinguishing the claims of Great Britain West of that boundary. The right of continuity was transferred to us by France in the Treaty of Louisiana. France held this right by the extinguish-

He then takes up the restoration of Astoris, and quotes the admission of Lord Castle- clines the offer made by Mr. B. agh to Mr. Rush, admitting our ample right to be reinstated, and our right to possession while treating of title. Our claims have since ined to be peopled by us. Mr. Calhoun closes his able paper by stating that he refrains from presenting the claims which the U.S. may have to other portions of the territory than those drained by the Columbia River, and by renewing assurances of high consideration &c. &c.

Sept. 12, 1844, Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Calhoun in reply to the above. That he as ro evidence that Louisiana extended which abrogated the claims of Spain.

He denies that the claim of continuity can that Spain, in 1819, transferred her rights like consultation. North of 42°, but that did not invalidate her former concessions in 1790. In regard to the discoveries of Heceta and

Gray, they conflict, and if Heceta's claim be good it favors Great Britain owing to the treaty of 1790.

The United States had no claims when they became a nation. Those of France were worth nothing. He argues the commer-cial intercourse of Great Britain with the Those of France North West coast, the voyages of Cook and Mears, the survey of the coast by Vancouver, which make Great Britain's claims to discovery and exploration very strong. He sets the accuracy and authenticity of Cook and Vancouver's survey against the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia by Capt. Gray. Of the exploration of Lewis and Clark he says that McKenzie, a British subject, crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific in 1793, and discovered the upper waters of Frazer's River, near lat. 49 deg., and puts this against Lewis and Clark's.

He meets the authority of Lord Castlereagh despatch of Lord C. himself to the the British Minister at Washington, when giv-ing up Astoria, claiming the whole territory. Great Britain and the United States are in oint occupancy; one cannot divest the other but by an equitable division of what is jointly ccupied. In claiming the Columbia as the boundary,

Great Britain is not influenced by the ambition of possessing large territory, but by con-

Mr. Packenham concludes by requesting a

He then examines the treaty of 1763, which vide this territory-the United States can find no claim, or discovery, or exploration, or set-tlement prior to the Treaty of Florida, without admitting the principles of the Nootka Sound Convention, and the parallel claims of Great Britain. He contends that the Nootka Sound Convention continues in force, and understand the case about which politicians ment of Great Britain's claim by Treaty of even if that Convention had never existed, the claims of Great Britain are as good as

> a strong claim of title against all opposing while British Navigators discovered Frazer's river, and Vancouver's Island. He repeats the British claims to the territory, and de-

August 30, 1845, is the date of the last de-It is from Mr. Buchanan in reply to spatch. Mr. P. He quotes the declaration of Messrs. Huskisson and Addison that "Great Britain been strengthened, by increase of our popula-tion by emigration. He concludes by stating that the same cause which peopled the valley a very long argument in reply to Mr. P. main-in Oregon. The number of Indians residing of the Mississippi will yet cause emigration across the Rocky Mountains, and that the whole region drained by the Columbia is des-

by cutting the throats of men possessed of im-Christian civilization has souls. called the intellect and pen to supersede the the emigrants, and the great difficulty in sendsword and bayonet and other fiendish instruments of destruction. A land lubber may hold the helm in the time of a calm, smooth West to the Pacific, but that the Rocky Mountains was the Western boundary, for which opinion he quotes Mr. Jefferson. Even we not hope that Christian civilization, wisif the boundary did extend Westward of the Rocky Mountains, that France transferred to love for the preservation of human life, will Spain in 1762, and Spain to Eugland by trea-ty between Great Britain and Spain in 1796, which abrogated the claims of Spain. influence these two Powers to adopt the pen in place of the sword? This is not to be done by telling how we can whip each other,

or by knocking chips off each other's shouldaffect the claim of right. He acknowledges ers, but by quiet, gentlemanly and Christian-that Spain, in 1819, transferred her rights like consultation. If ambitious views of a re-election or the succession of the Presidency shall unleash the "hell-hounds of war," woe be to those who shall have been guilty of the national murder and universal bloodshed longing to different tribes, amounting to \$140,derous weapons have usurped.

Report of the Secretary of War.

We present, as sufficient for the information of the general reader, an epitome of this document, which is itself, in great part a lucid condensation of the reports of bureaus, commissioners, officers of the army, &c. From this we learn that the whole rank and file of the army is not over six thousand five hundred men. But a single regiment is now stationed on the northern frontiers, from Maine to Lake Superior; and but one of dragoous and two of infantry, from St. Anthony's Falls to New Orleans. The artillery regiments, reduced by detachments of four companies from each are in garrison along the seaboard, from Newport to New Orleans, and the remaining and larger portion of the army is now in Texas; the political reasons being given, which led the government to place them there; nor is is thought prudent to remove them thence, until our relations with Mexico shall have assumed a more settled and amicable character. Should there be found any necessity to increase the army, the Secretary proposes to make it upon the basis of the regiments, not creating new ones. He would add to the rank and file, so as to make each in-

fantry consist of sixty-eight men, and each dragoon company, of sixty, thus increasing the number of privates without an increase of officers. Besides the increase, it is also suggested, that an additional regiment of dragoons of mounted riflemen may be found necessary. should Congress adopt, as he thinks they will, the measure of establishing military posts on the route to Oregon, extending there to the Rocky Mountains. creased the expenditures, especially for trans- ted States have been maintained." In the portation; but for this some degree of compensation has been had, in the improvement | mand of the Cumberland and the Plymouth; which has taken place in their discipline, in consequence of their concentration. The Squadron, and the Cumberland returned recommendation is renewed, for the establish- home, and their places will be taken at the ment of a corps of sappers and miners, and opening of the present season by a part of the present season by a part of the present African Squadron. The African ssist, among other duties in constructing bridges, in consequence of the military occu- of Commodore Perry, who was relieved by pation of Texas. The report gives a rapid, but interesting Truxton contracted disease on board, and account of Col. Kearney's expedition, during were sent home; the Southampton, with the last summer, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains; the impression it produced lowed by the Marion and the Dolphin. The among the Indians: the number of emigrants whom it met on their way to Oregon, to the number of 2,325 men, women and children, with 7,000 head of cattle, 400 horses and mules, and 460 wagons. The report of Col. ceed to the Mediterranean. Kearney accompanies the communication of The disposition of the the commanding general, and will furnish, no doubt, an interesting score of extracts, at season of greater leisure. It also refers to the adventures of another detachment of the dra- ever selected to command a squadron, regoons, under the command of Capt. Sumner, nearly to the northern line of the U. States. between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods. Among the Indians whom they met on their route, and upon whom they made a the Bainbridge will, for the present, constidue impression with their military array, was tute the Brazil squadron. numerous bands of the half-breeds of the Red river of the North, who had come from the region of the Hudson Bay Company into our lines, to hunt buffalo. They had even solicited permission to reside in the U. States. The exaggerated accounts of Mexican forces on the Rio del Norte, and the rumors of large the inhabitants of an infant British settleadditions approaching it, induced the General Commanding the Western Division, to des-patch the volunteers of Louisiana to the aid of General Taylor. Full justice is done to of General Taylor. Full justice is done to their gallantry, and Congress is asked to make provision for their compensation. Four com-tween the United States and the Chinese Ega-General Taylor, in virtue of authority given minister, having induced his return, the exhim, accepted for three months, are unpaid, change of the ratifications of the treaty nor is there yet any provision for their pay-ment. was committed to the charge of Commo-dore Biddle, who will doubtless show that The estimates for the ensuing year do not an able and gallant naval officer conducts greatly vary from those of former years .- satisfactorily all affairs intrusted to him. The item for arming the fortifications is increased \$100,000. The attention of Congress na after having visited different ports and Isis directed to the state of the fortifications-to lands in the Indian seas, the armories of Springfield and Harper's Ferry-to the preservation of the gunpowder Sloat has consisted of the Savannah, the Levant belonging to the government; to the condition the Warren, and the Shark. The three first of the mineral lands in the Northwest, which will return in 1846, and will be relieved the Secretary proposes to transfer from the by the Congress, the Portsmouth and the management of the ordinance department to Cyane.

Soller's Point for the protection of Baltimore and projected fortifications on the Florida reefs.

Jamie Hourse

NO. 21.

The Military Academy at West Point is spoken of in terms of commendation, as being much improved, and as an institution of great usefulness, and an improvement is suggested, in the selection of a hoard of visitors from civil life. Attention is called to the report of Attention is called to the report of the chief of the corps of topographical en-gineers, and to the improvement of the harbors on the lakes, which are so well calculated to furnish accommodations to steamers that, in state of war, may be turned to the most effective purposes, and to furnish facilities to a commerce that is now estimated at one hun-dred millions of dollars annually.

The Secretary speaks with enthusiasm of the expeditions under Capt. Fremont, and his valuable services. He refers to the reports of the pension office, which has now register-ed upon its books 28,924 pensioners-2,371 added during the last year, and 1,438 known to have died. He devotes a considerable space to the Indian agency and the Indians-the Pottawatomies, the Choctaws, and particuare in danger of making difficulty; and we accordingly publish an abstract of the corres-pondence lately laid before Congress, between our government and Britain, which abstract happy differences exist among the Cherokees; the different parties have delegations at Washington, and with some necessary legislative authority, it is thought the Executive can remove the causes of dissatisfaction, and that then our Indian relations will be settled on a permanent basis, and be likely to remain quiet therein is estimated to be forty-two thousand They are represented to be less warlike and Thus ends the correspondence, and the future. Savage than those on the severally to cultivate friendly relations with our citizens settled in savage than those on this side of the Rocky next step to be taken depends on the future. friendly relations with our citizens settled in Barbarism has one mode of settling disputes, that territory, and not averse to the habits by cutting the throats of men possessed of imering their vast superiority in numbers over ing aid to the latter in the event of hostilities, it becomes important to adopt proper mea-sures to preserve, confirm, and extend a friendly intercourse between the Indian tribes and our citizens in Oregon. To this end, it is suggested that a full agency should be es-tablished beyond the Rocky Mountains, with ample powers and liberal means to maintain amicable relations with these tribes. also probable that the public interests will require another agent to reside among the Inhans in Texas. There was paid to the Indians, for annui-

ties, and in fulfilment of other treaty stipula-tions, in the fiscal year ending 30th June last, the sum of \$805,300 72. The Secretary of War is, moreover, the trustee of funds, bewhich must follow till the pen of the States-men again regains the right which the mur-derous weapons have usurped. 591—the annual interest of which is \$11,699. 06. This is exclusive of the Chickasaw na-tional fund of \$1,579,390 40, of which the Secretary of the Treasury is the trustee,

The Secretary devotes the remainder of his report to the organization of the militia, He suggests various alterations; and, among the rest, submits the question whether it might not be advisable to reduce the period of service from 18 years of age to 21, upon the ground that, although citizens of eighteen ears of age are not too young to bear arms, they are not generally in a situation to equip themselves with arms, as the law requires. In view of the burdens now imposed, he quesions whether the militia duty should be exacted from persons under the age of twenty-one years: and he farther suggests in conclusion, that trainings and inspections should be con-fined to those under the age of thirty years, and that only this class, in the first instant at least, should be liable to requisitions for actualservice. Changes in the present organiza-tion, with a view to these results, while they would not impair the efficiency of the militia system, would mitigate its unequal burdens, remove some well founded complaints, and aid in restoring the confidence and consideration justly due to it as an auxiliary to a free government and a safeguard to public liberty. It is a subject of serious importance, and deserves the deliberate attention of Congress.

erstood to say Yes, the Committee say No." This, allow me to say, does not begin to be a correct statement of the question at issue between the memorialists and the Board.-We have never asked, that all slaveholders, under all circumstances, should be excluded. So far from it, we have insisted that none should be, without the previous circumstances of instruction and admonition. Our doctrine is and has been, that slaveholders under the circumstances of instruction and admonilion, given and resisted, should be excluded. We insist only, that as with drunkenness and other sins, the missionary shall give instruction against slaveholding; that the practice of slaveholding in resistance of such instruction shall be prima facie evidence against a man, and constitute a ground of previous inquiry and admonition; and that its continuance in resistance of instruction and admonition, both, shall be his exclusion. We leave extreme and excepted cases to take care of themselves to be met, as they are met in the matter of drankenness, gaming, their, and other sins .--We seek only the general rule-the rule for all ordinary cases. And we state explicitly, that we wish no other rule in this case, than such as is universally admitted touching drankenness, gaming, theft, falsehood, and such like. All this was so stated, publicly, at Brooklyn. This was the whole ground occupied in the amendment offered to the repart by myself, and maintained in the speeches of Messrs. Root, Webster, Dr. Ide and others. Your own attention was called personally to it, and you there admitted the differace between it and your general statement. Now I complain, that you write out and print that statement without a word of qualification, or intimation, by note or otherwise that it fails to state the true position of the memor-

And now, that there may be no doubt that this is the issue, and the only one, made at the meeting of the Board, I beg you to observe, that the amendment which I offered, and which the P the Board, by a direct vote, rejected, was as follows :=-

"And finally, in accordance with, and in where the memorials submitted to it from cester county and elsewhere at its present meeting, the Board deem it right and proper to say, that its funds cannot and will ot be expended in maintaining slaveholding ssionaries or building up slaveholding churches; that in carrying out the general principles laid down in the first part of the bragoing report, in their practical application to the question of receiving slaveholders and retaining them in the missionary churches, the Board will expect its missionection with them."

afulness of slaveholding in every conceivae case. that it is sinful, as a general rule, and so sinful as to be treated in the "matter of instrucion, admonition and discipline" as are the

sins named, and only as they are .--

teaching to which we are to go for our model and rule in ordering and administering his church? Admit that all these oppressions did exist as organic parts and legalized customs of the Roman State, and that Christ, as head and guide of his church, did not directly concorn himself with them as state affairs, does it follow that in instituting and ordering his church, he took them up, as organic parts and legalized allowances of it? Was the Roman State the model of the christian church?-Might any and all men professing faith in Christ, give credible evidence of that faith, and walk into the church without question, however loaded down with the abominations

of the Roman State? 'To all this your argument comes, or it is without pertinency. Everything you here say and every fact you quote, as you inter-pret it, goes on one of two assumptionseither that civil government is an organic sin or that abuses which are allowable in the State are alike allowable in the church. The question before you and the Board was not, how is civil government to be ordered and administered, but how are we, in the name of the Master, to order and administer his church? Suppose on this question, you had consulted Christ's lessons to his disciples and to the Scribes and Pharisces in the 23d of Matthew -"Do not ye after their works"-"Woe un to you, for ye devour widows' houses; ye have omitted the weightier requirements of the law, udgment, mercy and faith; ye make clean the outside, but within are full of extortion: suppose you had quoted this-"Ye know that they which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and their great ones exercise authority upon them, but so it shall not be among you," and sup-pose you had added-"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath sent me to preach deliverance to the captives, to set at liberty them that are bruised," Do you think, that with these and kindred texts before you, you would have stood up before the audience at Brooklyn and set them laughing at the adroitness with which Christ was wont to dodge the subject of lordships and oppressions, in the business of instructing, ordering aud ad-ministering his church? But I deny, that he dodged these questions, as you represent, even in reference to the State. And the proof of this, were it not aside from the design of these letters, and would it not extend them too far I would cheerfully give.

Yours for the truth, A. A. PHELPS.

HORRIBLE MILLERITE DELUSION .- In a aries and churches to treat slaveholding, in discipline in finite of instruction, admonition and ipline, in the same manner as they should sisting of various ages, and both sexes, a few and would treat drankenness, gnuing, false-wood, bigamy, idolatry and the like; and that and, bigamy, idolatry and the like; and that end of the world, concluding that clothing if the missionaries and the churches, in the ex-ercise of the world, concessary, shut themselves up ercise of their appropriate liberty, do not do so, it will be the duty of this Board, in the Bection bits liberty, to dissolve further con-bection without a particle of clothing, being women without a particle of clothing, being Here is no affirmative either way as to the seen to go to the well for a pail of water, and

the poor deluded creatures could not be induced to resume their apparel till the author-

Columbia, as his grounds for declining the British Minister's proposal.

Sept. 12, 1844, the fourth conference was held at the same place, and the British Minister gave his views.

Sept. 20th, fifth conference, Mr. Calhoun delivered a rejoinder.

Sept. 24th, 6th conference.

The British Minister stated he had read with due attention the rejoinder of the U.S. Plenipotentiary; that he did not feel authorized to enter into any discussion relative to the territory north of 49°, which was understood by the British Government to form the basis of negotiation on the part of the United States as the line of the Columbia formed

that of England. That his former proposal was offered by Great Britain as an honorable compromise, and that it was made with the proviso that in no case in any further negotiations should it compromise or weaken the claims of Great Britain unless accepted by the United States.

Sept. 3d, '44-Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham-declines Mr. P.'s proposal as it would limit our possesions to narrower bounds than what we had a clear right to. Mr. Calhoun then enters into an able argument on our claims to the territory drained by the Columbia, arising from our proper rights, and those derived from France and Spain. The former he grounds as against Great Britain, on priority of discovery, exploration and settlement. The prior discovery is claimed for Captain Gray, a citizen of the United States, ment. May 11, 1792, who gave the river its name. This discovery is opposed by those of Meares and Vancouver. The former sailed along the coast through which the Columbia flows, in 1788, in order to ascertain whether the river laid down in Spanish charts as 'St. Roc' really existed, and he declares "we can now safely assert that there is no such river."-Vanconver, in April, 1792, explored the same coast. His own journal proves that he failed to discover the river. He even dishelieved Captain Gray's discovery. Gray gave him a copy of his chart to Madia, at Nootka Sound, and on Vancouver's arrival, Madia gave him Vancouver, guided by the chart, ena copy. tered the Columbia Oct. 20, 1792. The attempt to prove that Captain Gray sailed in a private, not a U. S. vessel, shows the strength our claims.

Mr. Calhoun then proceeds to consider the discoveries of the Columbia's branches by Lewis and Glark, long before any British subject visited these parts, and asserts our clear right by the discovery of the mouth and head waters of the Columbia river.

He next describes the question of settle-ment by our citizens in 1809, '10, and '11,--The taking possession by the British during

ty of Louisiana and the Treaty of Florida .--The cessions of Louisiana gave us undisputed title to the summit of the Rocky Mountains and by continuity to the Pacific, founded tary B) to offer the 49th parallel to the sea as on the Treaty of 1763.

nuity, instancing the contest between Great

This is the issue, and the whole issue. In a liquor are annually drunk in Pawtucket, R. I. contesting this principle against us.

proposal from the United ment of further claims alluded to by Mr. Calhoun.

September 20, 1844, Mr. Calhoun rejoins to this, rebutting the British claims on the discoveries of Cook, Mears and others, on the Nootka Sound Convention, and on McKenzie's explorations. The Frazer's River is an inferior stream and cannot affect the discovery of the Columbia.

The United States had the first settlement had that right restored, were acknowledged to be in possession while treating of title, &c. Mr. C. also replies to the argument drawn from Jefferson, and reinforces the argument of continuity, and states that the United States must be considered as in possession of the whole territory drained by the Columbia while treating of title, in which character he insists on being considered, and not in the character of joint occupancy merely. He can make no proposal based on the supposition of a joint occupancy. There must be a full dis-cussion of the title before proposals can be made. With the opinion that the United States have a clear title, the British proposal in the second conference falls far short of

what they can accept. As to our claim to other parts of the territory than those drained by the Columbia, they extend as far as the treaty of Florida with Spain can warrant.

January 15, 1845, Mr. Packenham to Mr. Calhoun states that he has sent the discussions already had to his government, but that in the mean time he is authorized to offer arbitration, leaving the choice of arbiters for after consideration.

January 21, 1845, Mr. Calhoun says he has laid the offer of Mr. P. before the President. and he cannot accede to the proposal. He hopes the question may be settled by negotiation. Arbitration might rather retard than expedite the settlement.

July 12, 1845, Mr. Buchanan having been appointed Secretary of State, and seeming to overlook the later proceedings and replies to Mr. P.'s letter of Sept. 12, 1844, rests our title on that of Spain, contending that at the date of Spain's transfer of her rights to us she had a good title to the whole of Oregon against Great Britain. The Nootka Sound Treaty conferred no right on Great Britain but to trade with the Indians, was transient in its nature, and did not touch the sovereignty of Spain over the territory. That it was an-nulled by the war between Great Britain and Spain in 1796, and has never since been renewed, and consequently that Great Britain is destitute of any claim to the Oregon Territory. Having defended these views at length, and (enforced our title to the whole of Oregon, he says the joint occupancy treaty excepts our title from being impaired.

In this view of the subject the President, considering the action of his predecessors and embarrassed by their offer, to show also to the world that he is actuated by a spirit of moderation, has authorized him (Mr. Secre-

the Treaty of 1763. He then dwells on the argument of Conti-He then dwells on the argument of Conti-

The Home Squadron has been under the some other. Forty eight forts are in process of construc- command of Commodore Conner, who has tion, and the attention of Congress is directed distinguished himself by sound judgment in July 29th, 1844, Mr. Packenham replies to to the propriety of erecting new ones at other the performance of his duty. His force which duced to resume their apparel till the attriot ities of the place interfered and compelled them to do so. The fact that free stated that ten thousand gallons of ligner are annually drunk in Paytucket, R. I.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

We give below a good synopsis of the annual Report of Mr. Bancroft, the Secretary of the Navy, which we find in the columns of the U. S. Gazette.

The communication of the Secretary of the The sending of our troops to Texas has in-the sending of our troops to Texas has in-Mediterranean, Commodore Smith had comthe Plymouth was ordered to the Brazil squadron was organized under the command Commodore Skinner; the Preble and the were sent home; the Southampton, with stores, was sent out to remain, and was fol-Boxer is destined for the same station, and in January the Cumberland, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Reed, will relieve the Jamestown and Yorktown, which will pro-

The disposition of the remainder of the Naval force is thus stated:

"On the Brazil station, Commodore Rousseau, the first officer west of the Alleghanies lieves Commodore Turner. The Raritan will repair to the home squadron; the Boston is ordered to return to the United States. The Columbia, the Saratoga, the Plymouth and

Commodore Parker, after a very successful cruise, returned from the Asiatic station in September, bringing home the Brandywine, the St. Louis and the Perry. At the Bay of Islands, Capt. McKeever, in the St. Louis, had the happiness to render valuable services to

anies of Texas mounted men, whose services peror. The health of Mr. A. H. Everett the

The Constitution is on her return from Chi-

The Pacific squadron under Commodore

by the John Adams, and the steamship Miss- Granite Freeman. Issippi.

The Secretary visited all the naval establishments but those at Pensacola and Momphis, and they are generally in excellent order

He recommends that the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, at which are now more than a hundred sailors, be never enlarged, but that, new pensioners should be placed "in some salubrious spot near the Ocean where the aged tember election, the fact appears that we do seamen can watch ships as they come and go not in this place well compare with a certain and have old familiar objects in sight." There town in our State, which about the year 1840 is a dash of romance in this suggestion which produced one man whose sympathy for the is rather unexpected.

He condemns as a fruitless expenditure, the employment of Professors and Instructors on board ship- and suggests that Midshipmen in about 70 anti-slavery voters at the polls. Our the intervals of sea duty, may be collected to-carried out by organizing a School at Fort Severn, at Annapolis, under the direction of Commander Buchanan.

He recommends that the plates of all the Charts engraved by order of Congress, he deposited in the National Observatory building.

The grant of a large sum for the establisha well furnished and efficient Navy ment Yard at Pensacola is recommended, and he disapproves of the grant for the Memphis consent operate in Loco principles this year, Depet, as too large for a mere work of preparation. He thinks Congress should confine the use of the money first to the construction of a rope-walk, and next to the simple arrangements for building and equipping steam-ships. He justly adds, that "the United States should produce all the hemp used in the Navy, and that to introduce at the West the manufacture of Hemp for the Navy, will prove a national benefit." The subject of Lake Defences is reserved

for a special communication,

The care of the reservations and plantations of Live Oak, he thinks, should be transferred to the Land Department, which alone has the proper means of ascertaining titles. The present Contract System requires mod-

ification. The balance of appropriations with rigid economy, he helieves will be sufficient for the in their superior opportunities and proficien-

during the present year. No estimates are presented for the increase of the Navy-the department awaits, in that state of feeling in our cause, by reading exmatter, the instruction of Congress-but he remarks that in comparison with other nations, our own is poorly supplied with sea-going strong reasons" for resistance to the Abolition steamers.

The Navy is praised for its excellence and efficiency, and its able and skillful officers .-He thinks the capable only should be promoted, and his position is illustrated by the fullowing remarks:

"Age alone now claims precedence-though that claim is unauthorised by the constitution, and unsustained by law. Seniority demands promotion as its right, and the highest rank High up enough, to be sure, to satisfy the asand pay are awarded to the longest left. Yet pirations of the loftiest looker, but on a pinthe chances are that the oldest are not the nacle of infamy which the boldest and wors: tnost meritorious, Excellence seeks the oppor-tunity of displaying itself, and is selected for The propriety of the use of the Minstrel tunity of displaying itself, and is selected for the most perilous and wasting service; while was questioned by reason of apparent immormediocrity fails to be employed, and obtains ality. And in our endeavors to ascertain and length of days in safe and affluent retirement. expose the most prominent obstacles to the

The younger officers of to-day in early life are equally full of talent and ambition; but the present system refuses to them the opporcalled is favorable to longevity. Continue on Thursdayin the service, the class of commanders will school-house above named, to the number of

where she had been ordered on duty. The lect to foot up the returns, and give its read squadron was increased by the Princeton and ers the sum total? Is it afraid "the unterri-Porpoise, the St. Mary's and the Saratoga, fied" would be frightened out of their pro-under Commodore Stockton, and soon after priety by an innocent array of figures?-

Correspondence.

For the Liberty Standard. OUR CAUSE.

BR. WILLEY :- From the result of our Sepuslaved of our land induced him to give his solitary anti-slavery vote; exclaiming it will hatch! it will hatch! And in 1845 presented first votes of that description were thrown in '41, if I mistake not, 8 or 9 in number, and in '45, 18 or 14. So that although our increase has not been rapid as is desirable yet we can report progress. Confident of the final triumph of Justice, Truth, and Righteousness, principles evidently at the foundation of our cause; we meet the frowns and opposition of the many, which attend every step we take, without injury or dismay. And we look upon their operations in neighboring towns, where Whigs and Democrats make common cause, as to political principle, and by mutual and Whig principles next, thus playing a kind of lottery game, to defeat the despised Abolitionists, with no small degree of interest of feeling. Especially when we reflect how recently we were almost incessantly met with "Loco and Abolition !" No difference! from almost every quarter, but especially from our Abolition Whigs. For the promotion of our cause in this place, we established last spring anti-slavery meetings in our neighborhood for the dissemination and free discussion of our principles. Soon we met the report, whereby tauntingly, we were threatened with being hlown up. Our Abolitionism was to be exblown up. Our Abolitionism was to be exposed! Sc. &c. Accordingly, we seldom failed of the presence of those who, unhesitatingly urged their claims for gentlemanly treatment, professing to be as good or even better Abolitionists than ourselves, undisputed fiscal year. The estimates for next year con-templates no increase in the force employed their piety, and who occupied no small proportion of our time in displaying, and demonstrating their knowledge and deeply interested tracts from such public documents as suited their inclinations, and by "bringing forth their operations in this country, at the present day. For instance on one occasion, our attention was claimed to a Whig production-1 pre-

sume-an extract of which was as follows, viz :- "Better, far better were it that the Liberty party had been sunk in the lowest depths of Lethe, than be compelled to bear the weight it now staggers under .crushing Where is the Liberty party we would ask.-

Promotion by seniority is a premium upon progress of our cause, the pro-slavery movements of the Whigs, and professors of relig-Many of the best among the older officers in on in great numbers in our land must be received high promotion while comparatively passed over in entire silence if we would secure the continuance of the presence of these zealous Abolitionists. But time and space fail to particularize the peculiar manifestatunity of command while life is in its vigor, tions of feeling which we meet in our onward and reserves it for the decline of their powers. way; such as threats and images marked out In consequence, the average age of captains on the walls and other parts of the school is constantly increasing, and is already nearly room where we meet, &c. &c., all which are sixty. The average age of commanders, from in complete accordance with the history and whom captains are and should be taken, is not progress of our cause thus far. But we hope whom captains are and should be taken, is not progress where 'there's a better day coming."— much less than fifty. From their great num-bers, the little sea-service to which they are bers, the little sea-service to longevity. Continue ou Thursday—Thansgiving day, cold and the present usage twenty years longer, and, stormy notwithstanding-the friends of the while hope will be crushed in the young men enslaved in this neighborhood, met at the For the Liberty Standard,

MR. EDITOR :- I am woll pleased with your declaration that the "Constitution secures personal Liberty to all its subjects," but this it cannot do, if the power to abolish slavery is reserved exclusively to the states. You are perfectly right in saying, that "slavery has no constitutional right under our Government," for that instrument knows slaves only as persons, and the 5th amendment secures equal freedom to all the innocent, whatever their color or condition.

The 9th sec. contained the only provision which placed slavery beyond the reach of Congress, but that has long since expired by its own limitation. Driven by dire necessity davery presses into its service a part of sec. 2, which instead of conferring a state right, command that the states apportionment for representation "shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons 3-5 of the slaves," but as this command is not a promise that the states muy always have slaves, so it does not place the abolition of slavery beyond the power of the General Permit me to illustrate this Government. The Creator commanded our first papoint. rents to eat of every tree of the garden, except of the tree of good andlevil. This command comes as near to a promise that Adam should always own the Garden of Eden independent of circumstances, as the command in the 2d section does to a promise that the several states may prolong slavery against the will of majority of the American People.

To explain the 2d section so as to make slavery in the states (as to its continuance) a subject over which the American Govern ment has no constitutional power, is to defeat the object of that instrument as set forth in Hallowell, January 6, commencing at 10 o²the preamble, and violate all its sacred provisions, especially the 3d section of article 4, which expressly declares that nothing in the Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claim of the United States," and Impartial Freedom. loes not the United States claim Liberty for all its citizens? It also violates the sacred guarantee contained in the 4th section of the same article, "that every State in this Union shall have a republican form of Government," instead of a despotism the base-t that ever saw the sun. How much longer shall this Hypocritical Nation, with Heaven in their promises, and Hell in their hearts trample on Just the liberties of God's suffering poor? so long as despotic states can command the power and wealth of the whole Nation, and can have the Government to work out their experiments with, and no longer. There is out one way to fulfill the guanantee just aluded too, and that is to abolish slavery thro'out the length and breadth of our whole land.

I know "the Liberty party have generally onceded that the General Government has not the power to abolish slavery in the states, but they have mistaken the facts in relation to it, they have taken the slaveholders' interpretation of the Constitution instead of the true one. The right of the General Government to abolish slavery in the states not being prohibited by the Constitution, is of course where it always was, that is, in the Government, agreeably to the 9th amendment which provides that the "enumeration of certain rights in the Constitution, shall not be construed to deny other rights, which are retainin the several states by the General Government is one of those "other rights" unless the

Constitution gives it into the hands of the states the right to hold slaves as long as they please to do so, now it takes but one minute to assert this to be a fact, but Eternity is too short to find such a guarantee in the Constitution. I well know, Brother Willey that your Hill; if they are ready to abandon their chillabor is arduous, and your zeal and faithfulness above all praise, nor can we (your friends) rationally expect that our state furnishes one other man who would make good differ from your first paragraph in reply to my it while they may-drown the sighs of the question in the last Standard a very little. I cannot say I do not wish the "Liberty party to change its position in relation to the ability of the Congress of the United States to abolish slavery in the slaveholding states, and if I did

partment alone receive annually more pay SPOONER ON THE CONSTITUTION than is allowed to all the members of the Se

ate and House of Representatives, and to all

the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of the United States. Is not this fact worthy the consideration of our national Legislature and Judiciary?

Worcester, U. S. A., Dec. 6, 1845.

THE STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, ME. DEC. 25, 1845.

General Religious Convention

The undersigned were appointed on a Committee the last winter, to call a General Con vention of ministers and christian laymen, for the purpose of uniting their prayers and deliberations on the subject of American Slavery In pursuance of that appointment they would respectfully and affectionately request their brethren of the clergy and laity, of all denominations throughout the State, to assemble for the important purpose above mentioned, in Hallowell, on Wednesday, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Congregation Meeting-house.

B. TAPPAN, J. W. SAWYER, EZERIEL ROBINSON.

Hallowell, Dec. 16th, 1845.

State Liberty Convention.

A State Liberty Convention will be held in Governor to be supported at the next election, and to take measures for the more vigorous and systematic prosecution of the Cause of

Liberty men are particularly invited to at-tend in large numbers from all parts of the State. Let the daring assaults of slavery be

er as becament meenen.	
SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	and the first and
DRUMMOND FARNSWORTH	Gonda da anti
JOHN TITCOMB,	and an in bullet
AUSTIN WILLEY,	} State
WOODBURY DAVIS,	Commi
ABEL F. FARRAR,	TV-SOUNTER TO
JOSIAH JORDAN,	J Jonsen
the second se	

Annual Meeting of M. A. S. S. Annual meeting of the MAINE ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY will be held at Hallowell on Thursday, the 8th day of January next. S. PAGE, See'y.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

We would again call the attention of Lib- of England." Not one contained an intimation erty men to their State Convention, and im- that slavery could exist under it, hence press if possible upon their minds the great slavery was as unconstitutional here as in importance of attending. It will be one of England; and that a slave could not exist the influence of republicanism and free gord the most important we have ever held, and there an instant was forever settled by the ernment in the world than any other act which coming as it does at the very time when King's Beach in the Somerset case before the bas occurred in our day, slavery is making fearful triumphs, it can revolution. The mere toleration of slavery, scarcely fail to call out the Freeman of Maine either here or in England, gave it no legal succeed in convincing the world that the design ed by the people." The abolition of slavery by hundreds. If they have forgotten the rights. Nor could the acts of Parliament re- was otherwise than to promote one of the events of '76; if they have lost the unconquer- specting the slave trade "on the coast of Af- worst forms of human oppression ever known, able spirit of that day; if they are ready to rica" overrule the common law in these colo- It is a terrible assault on the rights of man-a state Governments, that is, guarantees to the submit to an unsurpassed despotism, which is nies. There was therefore no constitutional shame on all the pretensions of democratic binding its yoke on them and on their more slavery in the colonies before the revolution, government, and strongly calculated to make deeply oppressed countrymen; if they have no and had a case been brought before the courts, us still more the scorn of the world. remembrance of Valley Forge and Bunker it must have been abolished in them all. dren's inheritance to vandalism and tyranny, and give up the inalienable rights of man as a lie, let them stay where they are-feed their

speechless by songs of the fireside, while fireides they have. But if a "free thought lodge within you"- fit generally. Abolitionists need such an oc-

if Liberty died not with a past generation-

Written Constitutions. After barries manner with the following items marked to that "no rule of civil conduct inconsistent with that "no rule of civil conduct inconsistent with that "no rule of civil conduct inconsistent with the rule of civil conduct inconsistent with the following items marked to tablished by government, or made obligatory as law," the author brings slavery to the test of written constitutions which are recognized as authorative. He does not insist, however, on the principle above stated, but for the ard." sake of the argument, admits that laws against sake of the argument, admins that the say only that "young gentlemen of the reading association at the Bangor Semithat "the ordinary legal rules of interprotathat "the ordinary legal most important of the "unchristian position" of its editor ion be observed," the most important of Standard is a canting, mischief editor

Supreme Court of the Unied States:

Where rights are infringed, where fundamental principles are overthrown, where the general system of the law is departed from, the legislative intention must be expressed with irresistible clearness, to induce a court of justice to suppose a design to effect such ob-

"It will probably appear from this examination of the written constitutions, that slavery has not, never had any constitutional existence in this country; that it has always been a mere abuse, sustained, in the first instance, merely by the common consent of the strongest party, without any law on the subject, and, in the second place, by a few unconstitutional enactments, made in defiance of the plainest provisions of their fundamental law.'

He then divides the history of the country into three periods-the first, prior to the Decclock A. M., to nominate a candidate for laration of Independence; the second, between that and the adoption of the constitution; the third, from that to the present time.

The Colonial Charlers were the constitutions of the colonies before the revolution, the authority of which has been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States. Our ancestors brought with them the Common Law of England, including the habeas corpus and jury trial, which made it impos sible for a slave to exist under its jurisdiction; and these principles were expressly incorporated into all the colonial charters. Extracts are given from those of Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, N. York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, R. Island, and New Hampshire--all in substance such evidence that the Liberty Standard is declaring that the laws of the colonies should fell by unprincipled men, but we can assure "not be repugnant or contrary, but as nearly them that such means of relief will do then as circumstances would allow, conformable to no good. the laws, statutes and rights of our kingdom

Those who have perpetrated it can never

We have no room to pursue this subject this week. By the proceedings of Congress THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONCERT. it will be seen that the gag was virtually ap-It is to be feared that this concert is not plied to all the remonstrances of the people generally regarded as it should be. In some of all parties and of state legislatures. The your place, but for one I must be permitted to sheep and hens-make a sixpence and grip places it has been regularly attended for remonstrance of Mass. against S. Carolina years, much to the benefit of those who were. and Louisiana was not allowed to be referred, interested in it, much to the benefit of the important as the subject was. The power of cause there, and no doubt greatly to its bene- the overseers was absolute.

After all that has been said about the whig casion to keep their own minds informed, party being opposed to annexation, especially then come and mingle your counsels, your and their hearts engaged in the good cause. on the plan proposed, the result shows that wetween 20 and 30, and took into considera-this subject which they entertain now, and dreds of free hearts that will be here. This collist the people of their encoded of their

News from the Rending Room,

Several days since we received a copy of Written Constitutions. After having shown the Bangor Democrat, enclosed in an unusual with the following items manuer witems m

"The Bangor Whig does not appear to like The Bangor verify the not appear to like its own attitudes on the Texas question... Then let it change it for the better, and not play second fiddle to such papers as the men. dacious, canting, beggarly Hallowell Stand

We learn from the Hallowell Staudard association at the Bangor Seminary refused to receive that paper on ac ion be observed, the field down by the Standard is a canting, mischief-making which is the following, as laid down by the cern at best, and its continual better Standard is a cantaing, continual begging con-cern at best, and its continual begging and little contrivances to raise funds are sufficient to produce complete disgust,"

By the side of these the following was write ten on other paper and sealed on;

"True as Holy Writ.-He seems to be entirely under the influence of Satan himself the very old Dragon. A hellish demagory and political hack—baving not the fear God before his eyes-emphatically, a wolf God before his cyclic take swift hold c sheep's counting. hell, and unless he speedily repents and for hell, and unless he are, sins of hyporrisy and for, sake his manifold sins, sins of hyporrisy and all others, and becomes a true disciple of all others, and becomes a line disciple of Christ and his blessed gospel, he will be irre-coverably lost in hell. Do, my dear friend, pull the wool from your eyes ere it be too pull the woor from you a Judas indeed, late. Truty are in the truth, religion, and every thing else to effect his wicked and knavish

The letter received a short time since from the Reading Room Association was written

by Francis D. Ladd, of the senior class in the Seminary, as the signature proves. We have had the letter compared with the above by several good judges and all agree in opinion that the same person wrote both, which is no doubtedly correct.

We make no remark on such conduct, but refer it entirely to those able and good mea who control that institution. The christian community will learn from the right source whether such conduct is justified there. The extracts from the Democrat are a fair specimen of that paper. We are glad for

Texus is Annexed. This stupendous national crime is consommated, a crime which will do more to diminish

there will not be a captain under three-score tion the condition of that large proportion of years and ten.

This custom discourages the most worthy, and leads the incapable and the indolent to chog with tenacity to their commissions.

should be promoted."

that selection will degenerate into favoritism, been attended with success.

The number of Midshipmen in the Navy tition could be devised.

A remedy in the mode of paying pursers, given according to service is desirable.

sented as being needful. The apprentice or than lift one of their hands to prevent, ment of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; salaaystem will soon be revived in a simple more decidely manifest "that they would be willing if not glad to see it;" still harping ment, including printing; for the whole

The report closes with some general re-marks upon the evils which exist in the Navy, nexing Texas,^{*} and with strong manifesta-nexing Texas,^{*} and strong manifesta-texas,^{*} and strong manifesta-nexing Texas,^{*} and strong manifesta-nexing Texas,^{*} and strong manifesta-nexing Texas,^{*} and strong manifesta-texas,^{*} and strong manifes and the causes from whence they have tions of resentment, refuse to sprubg.

03- The Democrats of the North-those who adhere to the party-will ultimately be prepared to do the bidding of the most rabid

the following was adopted: "Resolved, (in the language of Andrew Jackson,) That "the Union must and shall be preserved;" that the efforts of the Abolitionists, here and in England, to disturb its harmony and integrity, will never meet with sympathy from the Democratic party of the North: that the inevitable result of the success of Abolitionism would be to create a punching competition between the labor of the negro and that of the white man; that an extension of the right of suffrage to FIF-TEEN THOUSAND negroes would place in their hands the balance of power in the State; and that this meeting feels it incumbent to declare that any proposition to interfere with the rights of the States, or any project having in view the extension of negro suffrage, will meet with its steady and determined opposition.30

the felicities of anniversary thanksgiving, are. American Institutions. Among the interest-Those that are capable—and our service ing subjects presented, was the late communi-abounds with them—those and those only He argues against the probable objection of that mission with which she is connected. This sum, with 25 cts. from a private individ-

and asserts that wherever the principle of ual, I inclose, wishing you to forward the discrimination has been carried out, it has same to Miss Coburn soon as may be convenient.

I would hereby state, that having heard has become so reduced that new appointments nothing from our State Committee relative to begin to be made, and he suggests that it the Texan Protest, we copied from the Standwould be desirable if a system of free compe- ard some two or three weeks since, and circulated with good success. One hundred and nine have signed their names, of whom and against the progressive amount of salary about 70 are Whigs, and are willing thus to demonstrate the sincerity of their professed A change is needed to protect the Treasury aversion to the extension and perpetuation of and to secure the prompt payment of balan- slavery while quite a number of high rank among them, more decidedly demonstrate An increase of six acting hoatswains, and their attachment to the principles, person and

up their bad deeds of last year." These, and withstanding, we can confidently report pro-

quire. Symptoms of this may be readily dis-covered. At the annual meeting of Demoslaveholders, as soon as necessity shall re- cheerfulness unaccompanied with those man-

Yours, for the enslaved, JONA. GARLAND.

Winslow, Dec. 8th, 1845.

"They tell us "our cause is going back."-That Rev. D. Thurston acknowledges that he has gone too far, or said too much upon arrived to about the same conclusion as it respects himself. Is it so?

owing very proper remarks.

ever before, in the distribution of "Semi-La-nar Fardels." The great number of mana-year. In the Naval Register for 1845, it will

Woodbury has made a small gain from Sep- tled to the name, will cease their nonsense effective officers of our pavy. who have refused to oppose annexation any them have the privilege, like other American less than the antional received by these haves ' debatable."-James K. Polk, Letter to S. M. der to take a baseze against the liberty party. further! The Patrict feels greatly tickled citizens, of being called Mr., and earning officers while waiting orders. It would be easy debatable."-James K. Polk, Letter to S. M. should it ueg-ttheir own rank in

as in other things pertaining to our glorious enterprise? We should dispute every inch of house which ranks so highly among our ground, with the common enemy, and conted, all our presumptions should be against slavery and on the side of Universal Liberty. Be good enough to point out whatever may be erropeous in the foregoing and much oblige yours in the good cause of human rights. JACOB AMÉS.

Chesterville, Dec. 6, 1945.

For the Liberty Standard. Scraps of Useful Information. COURSE III.

In looking over the expenditures of the British Government, for 1845, we find that about \$20,000,000 were paid to 114,752 Nox-EFFECTIVE men in the Army, Navy and Ordnance Department, embracing, probably, half pay officers and other pensioners. The expenditures, during the same year for the Civil Government, including all allowances to the several branches of the Royal Family, and to An increase of all acting tousswates, and character of their prominent leader, and rath- the King of the Belgians; for the establishment, including printing; for the whole loudly, and incessantly upon the criminality Judiciary Department, including the expenses fore. The report closes with some general reall the salaries and superannuation allowances to foreign ministers and consuls, and for all other pensions and annuities on the civil list, other circumstances of a similar nature not- did not amount to \$13,000,000 !! seven millions of dollars a year less than the sum paid to gress. Since the alteration or change in our post office department, our Abolition papers come regularly, and are forwarded with salaries amount to \$1,785,022 per annum.-Nor are they non-effective men in their de covered. At the annual meeting of Demo-been accustomed. With hopes and prospects as above described, I remain, name and give dignity to human laws throughname aud give dignity to human laws through-out Christendom. Yet, for all their profound learning and asiduous labor, they do not receive in ELEVEN YEARS what is paid in ONE to the do-nothings of the British Army and Navy!

But fet us come back to this model republic and see if like abuses exist in its economy .the subject. And that Rev. E. Thurston has In looking into the Register of the U. States Navy, we find this to be a fact with regard to the actual service and pay of our naval offi-cers in the earlier periods of our national existence. From 1815 to 1828, a period of about The Journal of Commerce makes the fol- 8 years, there were 28 Captains, whose average time of service, during this period, was less than two years; thirty Commandants, a. handa its value will not be diminished. "D D's,"-We are glad to see that our little over two years; one hundred and seven Colleges are forbearing this year, more than ty-two Lieutenants, less than three and a half

nat Fardels." The great number of manu-factories of Doctors of Divinity and the curi-be seen that, of 1,391 naval officers under pay ous characters who sometimes get them, with of the government, THREE HUNDRED the other objections, have brought the title SIXTY-NINE were waiting orders !! 'T Their THE REASON WHY.-The N. H. Patriot the other objections, have brought the title sixry-NINE were watting orders ?? Their gravely ascribes the defeat of Woodbury and into absolute disgrace. It ranks now very salaries, at the fixed allowance for officers amounted to \$444,170!! the clique "to the cold support of such men as Isaac Hill," that "bad old man." The Patriot solaces itself for its Waterloo dred institutions of our country, and more and Engineers, waiting orders the same year, dred institutions of our country, and more and Engineers, waiting orders the same year, dred institutions of our country, and more and Engineers, waiting orders the same year, dred institutions of our country, and more and Engineers, waiting orders the same year, dred institutions of our country, and more and Engineers, waiting orders the same year, dred institutions of our country. Now the sum of \$448,336 paid to the nontember-and by exulting over the letters of and mischief of trying to inflate the pride of puid in 1845 to 278 members of Congress and Lawrence and Nathan Appleton, ministers, by confering an old, unmeaning to 38 Judges of the Supreme and District "two of the federal party in Massachusetts," and superannuated title upon them. Let Courts of the United States, was \$445,500 who have refused to oppose annexation may them have the privilege, like other American less than the amount received by these naval

whom, under God, rest the hopes of the country and the slaves.

Talk not of difficulties at such a moment, but rally to the Convention of the Free.

MR. LEAVITT

Has engaged to be present at our Anniversaries. This announcement will be received with pleasure by the Liberty men in Me., entertaining as they do a very high respect for his abilities & virtues and for his self-denying integrity in the cause of Liberty. Come and take him by the hand.

Mr. Leavitt, Gen. Fessenden, Gen. Appleton, Prof. Smyth, G. W. Clarke with his inspiring songs, and many other able and true men are to be at the anniversaries. The largest building in the place is engaged for the meetings, and that we fear will not be large enough. Horse keeping at our taverns is first rate and cheap. The hospitality of Hallowell is already known. Rally, freemen.

00- The Liberty Almanacs sent to Mr. Titcomb, Farmington, will be found at the Bookstore of J. W. Perkins, where Liberty men are requested to call and get them.

BANGON GAZETTE .- John E. Godfrey, Esq. has retired from the editorship of that paper. It is certainly much more commendable to ry for the support of the Freeman. He has rendered the cause a valuable service, by his fidelity and ability, and we part with recollection of his labors for the helpless will be a rich reward. His attachment to the principles and measures of the Liberty party ing about seven and Roerbackism, is now whinis unabated. The Gazette is to be conducted ing about sour grapes, and charging us with an alliance with the Democrats. The diffi-Stevens, Mr. Hull, and others. Let Maine cultur with the Democrats. The diffiprinciples and measures of the Liberty party ing about sour grapes, and charging us with bereafter by Asa Walker, Esq., in whose hands its value will not be diminished.

or.—This is a universalist paper published exquisite effusion is closed by rapping the Convention at Concord on the 8th of Januari in Boston, and to those who wish for a puper knuckles of the Decent of that kind we would reccommend that, as decidedly superior to any other of that order erty party in 1844-now they must take the in New England so far as we know. Be. consequences. side its general ability, candor and courtesy, it is adecided anti-slavery paper. Its editor, Mr. Cobb, gave us in this place a very sensible unti-slavory address not long since, and of double voting. We know nothing of the we hope he will visit Maine again.

"The Slavery question is not one which is

uon the condition of that large proportion of our fellow citizens, who instead of sharing in as in other things pertaining to our glorious said that there were none, among all whom she the divine wisdom and power for its success. saying this would be the fact, and that norelihad brought up, to take her by the hand. The What but such a power can make those ob- ance could be placed on the whig party on edu nothing, which is not expressly delega- Liberty party, and that only, has the remedial durate wills and those hard hearts enlisted this subject. True, this subjected us to a principles and objects, and now is the time to against justice and humanity, both North and formidable onset from the whigs for lying and carry them more earnestly to the people, with South, yield sincere homage to their claims? slander, but the truth will always prevail is What but such a power can give integrity the end. Some of the southern whigs appear and perseverance to the friends of the cause? to have favored their northern friends, and What but that can break that four fold cord the unity of the party as far as possible, esof ambition, lust, avarice, and pride, which pecially as there was no need of their votes binds the helpless slaves? What else can to carry the question.

dissipate that dense cloud of sophistry and

means of its greatest usefulness and interest,

the Democritic Clarion in representing those

ly the anti-slavery concert.

PAYMENTS.

delusion which yet hangs round the religious mind of the country on this subject? What We must urge our indebted friends to make else can convict it of the atrocious crime of every effort to forward their payments at the voting for American tyranny? Surely there anniversaries, if not before. Let every man is need that such an occasion should be punc- determine to do it if possible, for it is greatly tually observed in every town. And as a needed. Do not disappoint us.

ANNEXATION.

Many will undoubtedly endeavor to induce a contribution should always be taken up, town or neighborhood are disposed to attend the general helief that anti-slavery efforts are such meetings, still they will more than repay no longer of any use. This is entirely wrong. Never were they more important day in the month is the time usually regarded and never was the Liberty party more absolutely necessary. Had it never been formed till now, this would be the time to do it. Anfor this object, and we would urge christian nexation has but added to the argument in its abolitionists in this State to observe faithfulfavor, and it should now be urged with renewed earnestness and faith. 07 The Kennebec Journal agrees with

Interesting from Indiana. A State Liberty Convention was lately held ty as seeking for office. Do they expect they at the Capital, of the right stamp. Sixty dolcan befool their readers enough to make them lars were raised to publish the Freeman semi-believe such stuff as that ? But were raised to publish the Freeman semibelieve such stuff as that? But were it true, weekly during the session of the Legislature. is it any worse to seek office by means of uni-versal liberty, than by servilise to deversal liberty, than by servility to despotism? committee reported that \$1250 were necessi gratify even ambition by noble, than by base pro-slavery means, as must be the support of the Freeman The required amount was not only please The required amount was not only but a support of the Freeman The required amount was not only please pro-slavery means, as must be the case in (and nearly one fourth paid in,) the old parties. That paper, failing to draw scription to procure the editor of the Freen the Liberty party into the part of the scription to procure the editor of a lat Able addresses were delivered by Jodge Maine

in politics-they cannot conceive of it. The New Hampshire is to hold a State Libert, exquisite effusion is closed to f January, knuckles of the Democrats for not joining the and unusual energy is manifested in respect. Whigs in their grand effort to

Miss CORUEN is on her way hack Canada, to labor again with renewed health and hope. The money in our bands for set The Religious convention promises tope 137 The Kennebec Journal, says the Libwas paid over. fact, and believe nothing. If double votes much interest. An able address the constitution of the for liberty men were found in the state of the sta for liberty men were found in the box, it was tee bope to prosure for the occasion. Will exchanges please notice the state met doubtiess the work of a Roselack whig in or- 00- Start early. tinge?

CONGRESS.

Admission of Texas.

Not yet having received an expected letter HOUSE .- Dec. 16, Mr. McConnell of Ala-Washington, we collect the principal from the sources. from solves which were read.

SENATE. DEC. 15th, the Senate was occu-SENATE, chiefly by a debate on Oregon, pied to-day &cc. Mr. Cass called it up by his california, &c. inquire into the Sec. The following is Mr. Douglass's resolution in the House of Representatives, for the ably the slav-admission of Texas into the American Uualiforning to inquire into the State of our Whereas the Congress of the United States,

resolutions defences, &cc. He was followed by National defences, a very able Mangum in a very able speech. Mr. Chairman of the Committee on Forby a "joint resolution," approved March the Relations, replied to Mr. M. in a speech first, eighteen hundred and forty-five, did coneigh Relation and thunder. Mr. Archer folsent that the territory properly included withd of blood and Mr. Allen; when the Resoin, and rightfully belonging to, the republic wed in reply death of Mr. Peyton of Tenof Texas, might be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a repubare came from the House, Jarnagin of nessee came from the frouse, Jarnagin of Tennessee made a few appropriate remarks, after which the usual Resolutions were adoptlican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies inconvention assembled, with the consent of the

and the Senate adjourned. We subjoin the following brief sketch of existing government, in order that the same the debate referred to by our correspondent, might be admitted as one of the States of the the debate of the second secon

sustained them in a speech of some length, in and second of said joint resolution: And whereas the people of the said republic of which he took occasion to state his conviction which ne took occurrent to state his conviction that an important crisis is approaching, and Texas, by deputies in convention assembled, that an important of war is approaching, and that the danger of war is imminent. The claims of the two nations, he said, are irrecwith the consent of the existing government, did adopt a constitution and erect a new State, with a republican form of government and in the name of the people of Texas, and by their War is a great clalamity and should be a war, that is, national dishonor.-The pretensions of the two countries are such The pretensions of the two countries are such that there is no common ground on which we can meet. Shall we recede?—No, Mr. Pres-

dent, such a thing is not to be thought of. dent, such a tang is not to be thought of. If the last proposition of England be her altimatum, I have no hesitation in saying that it is equivalent to a declaration of war, and that hostilities must commence upon the terthat nostinities they ear's notice. Danger can mination of the year's notice. Danger can neither be averted nor avoided by indifferons of said joint resolution: Therefore, nether be us, then, look our difficulties bold-ly in the face. I hesitate not to declare that the only way to avert war, is to unite with all the energy God has given us in a public determination to carry it on with vigor. Mr. C. quoted largely from the speech of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on the 4th of April last, to show the little probability that exists that England will recede from the

Mr. Mangum, who deprecated the introduction of the resolutions and their consideration at this time. Mr. M. regretted exceedingly the course of the remarks of the Senator Michigan. That gentleman, he said. had professed a perfect coincidence of opinion with the Executive, but he certainly took a very strange way of showing it. Mr. M. d that he had an honest confidence in the President of the United States on this question, and was willing to leave the matter in his hands:

It was the proper duty of the Committee proposed to be instructed to make the very Tellers, and carried. avestigation called for, without being goaded to it by any action of the Senate. When the Executive called upon Congress, Mr. M. and those with whom he acted would be rea-108: Navs 90. dy to go as far as the farthest in supporting all measures necessary for the defence of the cused, and gave his reasons. Excuse grantcountry-but he wanted, if an increase of the ed. military and naval force is asked for, that the and third reading of the resolutions-Yeas and Nays ordered. Yeas 141; Nays 57. requisition should come from the President, who alone was responsible, and not, from any subordinate branch of the Government. Mr. Mangum concluded by moving that the resolutions be laid over until to-morrow, which motion was lost.

was debatable. Mr. Allen followed in reply to the Senator from North Carolina, and in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Archer advocated the postponement of the resolutions, but expressed his intention to vote for them, if pressed to a vote at this time. He expressed his approbation of the course taken by the Executive in relation to the Oregon negotiation. House.-Mr. Rockwell of Connecticut cal-

led up the resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut on Texas, and made some remarks in vindication of the course pursued by that State. The House had departed from its usual course of courtesy in objecting to refer and print the resolu-The resolutions tions, according to custom. were on a matter pending before the House. He hoped that milder counsels would prevail,

In the Senate a motion to refer the subject of French spoilation prior to 1801 to a select pama, called for the reading of the Texas re- committee prevailed, 22 to 21. Committee, Fairfield, Dayton, Dix, Mangum, Sturgeon, is regarded as in favor of the claims, but probably the slaveholders will contrive to defeat

FOREIGN, ---- BY THE CALEDONIA.

This steamer arrived in Boston last Friday. The Oregon question was causing a good deal of excitement, and military preparations were active. Considerable anxiety appears to be felt respecting future peace with this country by well informed persons there; and although

Mr. Webster's Faneuil Hall speech tended to allay it, yet when the President's message button; which consent of Congress was given upon certain conditions specified in the first and second of said joint resolution: And whereas the people of the said republic of England and France as it was designed to be. shall arrive, that solicitude will be very great-French papers assert that France also has rights in Oregon, which must be protected. The arrival of the next steamer will be tion will eventually and if the peace of the looked for with great interest.

The free trade anti-corn league is triumphauthority did ordain and declare that they asant and will date its control over the Governsented to and accepted the proposals, condiment and over the "protection" of the bread- should be undertaken by all the great comtions and guarantees contained in said first and second sections of said resolution; And whereas the said constitution, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the republic of Texas, has been transmitted Lord Morpeth has joined the league. (Amerto the President of the United States, and laid ican reformers must abide their time with before Congress, in conformity to the provisincreased faith.) The Railway panic is unabated. More members of the church of Representatives of the United States of Amer- England have gone over to Puseyism, or Ro- from the Gov. of Mass. ica in Congress assembled. That the State of manism. Ronge is making progress in all

admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects what-ever, ever, ever Be it further resolved, That, until the repportant. esentation in Congress shall be apportioned

A Slave Sentenced to be Hung.

inhabitants of the United States, the State of l'exas shall be entitled to choose two repreowing, in relation to the sentence passed upon Mr. McConnell then moved the previous one of the slaves who attempted to run away from Charles county, Maryland. It is a fine item for those who are loud in their assertions Mr. Douglass of Illinois, asked the gentlethat the slaves in the South are "well treated," man from Alabama to withdraw his call for the previous question. (Cries of "No,"

blacks of the North." "One of the poor fellows who attempted to The Speaker said that the resolutions on improve their condition by removing from Charles county, Maryland, has been sen-tenced to be hung! What will those Chris-Texas had been read twice, and the question It was moved to lay the resolutions on the table .-Yeas and Nays ordered. Yeas 52; Nays 142. tians who complain so bitterly of the "de-The vote on ordering the previous question nunciations" of abolitionists, say to this brutality on the part of the Slaveholders? on the Texas Resolutions, was then taken by Not a word! To hang a poor black man for trying to escape from Slavery is a highly NATION.-We have already noticed the comcommendable deed-and to denounce it is tion be now put? Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Schenck of Ohio, and ordered. Yeas

Nov. 2, a bill was introduced to amend the hend the murderers at all hazards. The extra law to prevent the citizens of New York from says that, according to information from Evcarrying off slaves so as to allow the inspec-

mative, Mr. Rockwell proceeded in a very tors the fee of one dollar instead of ten.

before the House was in direct violation of capitally, the offences of seduction, BY FREE formation at Fort Smith, Gen. Arbucle desthe Joint Resolution for the Annexation of PERSONS OF COLOR AND NEGROES ON WHITE patched Maj. Bonneville to the scene of action, The Annexation Resolutions provided that WOMEN! in a certain part of Texas Slavery should not be permitted. The Constitution of the State

PERSONS OF COLOR, who shall fail to make can. their returns!

Committee on Territories, with instructions nently "Democratic" State, whose politicians were on a matter pending bound and the pending bound and prevail, He hoped that milder counsels would prevail, and that the ordinary courtesy would be ex-tended to the sovereign States as their re- there a scene of confusion which is totally Here a scene of confusion which is totally there a sc

News Rtems.

Letter from

NICHOLAS D. FORT, Esq.,

nanufactured by him.

of Cattle remain unsold, and many have not

yet reached the market place, on account of

the travelling being so bad.

OF ALBANY, N. Y ..

2m13

THE BLACK LAWS .- The correspondent of the Lebanon Star who seems to be well informed concerning matters and things at Columbia, says in one of his letters, that the Committee on the petitions for the repeal of the Black Laws will probably not report till near the close of the session. Very likely.-The Whigs of the Legislature will carefully avoid any thing that can interrupt their harmony .- Cin. Her.

OF ALEANY, N. Y.. The benefit I have derived indices me to write to make it known. For the term of seven years I have been subject to a violent Dyspeptic derangement of the stomach and bowels, and consequently I was feelde delicate, and debimated. When in this miserable state of leasth I was seized with the influenza, autended with hor sceness and a bollow cough, and a severe pain in my right side and shoulder; fever set in and my tongne among many other kinds of treatment mercurial sati-tation, but all without the least benefit. My cough be-den of the server set in and my tongne and of what my physician called consumptive pus. I now apprehended that my case was becoming despe-ation of the of physicians was called, but all of mo wall. By the recommendation of a friend I then made that if Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. The first woo in exact accordance with the directions. At once a preat change was perceptible in all my symptoms which is and bowels resumed then proper action, my apprehended that evolution of a friend I then made that if Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative the first woo in exact accordance with the directions. At once a preat change was perceptible in all my symptoms which is and bowels resumed there proper action, my apprehended that evolves description decreased, my system in a more composed and agreeable is and bowels resumed there proper action, my ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. - A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce states, on the authority of a letter from an Englishman, whose position makes him acquainted with the views of the Ministry, that the English government has determined, with the consent of New Grenada, to undertake the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panania, and possession of this communication would give to any power cannot escape the attention of our government. That such a communicaworld is not disturbed, very soon be made, cannot be doubted. Those who have paid cannot be doubted. the most enlightened attention to the subject, have arrived at the conclusion that the work

aristocracy of England from this time. Lord mercial nations, and placed under their John Russell has adopted the reform, and common protection for the benefit of the whole ALBERT J. TIRRELL, who murdered Maria

A. Bickford in Boston sometime since, was BRIGHTON MARKET-Mon., Dec. 15. arrested in N. Orleans on the 8th inst., where At market 825 Beef Cattle, Working Oxen he is now confined, awaiting a requisition none, 10 Cows and Calves, 2750 Sheep, and about 550 Swine.

The Government of France employ two Texas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United Sates of America, and danger. The scarcity of food in Britain is Protestants, and 111 Hebrew rabbies, all paid

> FIFTEEN FEET OF SNOW AT QUEBEC. - The Quebec Gazette of the 5th says that for the In the last Indiana Freeman we find the fol- previous eight days the weather had been more severe in that city than it was in the frightful climate of Moscow in 1812. The mercury was down to ten degrees below zero, and the snow lay in heaps more than fifteen feet deep, and then falling so thick that

covered with floating ice, but it was heaped one piece above another, rendering it almost impossible even for the hardy cancemen of

storm; and a woman and child were discovered just in season to save their lives. mission of several murders, and the attempt

export, sold at \$4,25 per bbl, cash. says that, according to information from Ev-says that, according to information from Ev-ansville, on the Cherokee line, eleven Indians had been killed and eighteen wounded. Of this number, were James Starr, the father of this number, were James Starr, the father of The operator Mr. Rockwell proceeded in a very mative, Mr. Rockwell proceeded in a very mative, Mr. Rockwell proceeded in a very able and eloquent speech, pointing out the objections to the resolutions. The conclusion of Massachusetts and his tribute to John Q. Adams were beautiful and powerful. He showed that the Constitution of Texas now Mr. Phil- Mr the third, notice was given by Mr. Phil- Mr the tribute to Mr. Phil- Mr the constitution of Texas now Mr. Phil- Mr the constitution of Texas now Mr. Phil- Mr the constitution of Texas now Mr. Phil- Mr the tribute to Mr. Phil- Mr the constitution of Texas now Mr. Phil- Mr the third Mr the Mr the

104c per lb, cash. THE AREA OF FREEDOM .- The Charleston (S. C.) papers state that on Sunday evening last, about 150 blacks were carrying on their

Mutual Insurance.

THE Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company insures Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture and Barns in the country, for the term of 4 years.

The Maine [Gorham] M. F. 1 Co, for 6 years. The Thomaston M. F. I. Co. for 4 years.

The Hallowell M. F. I. Co for 2 years.

The above Companies insure on Houses, Furgitung, Stores, Barns, &c.

The Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in Salem, Mass., insures Dwelling Houses. Furniture, Cloubing, Barns, Hay and Grain, Stores, Merchandise, Sc., 197 G years,

PELEG WADSWORTH, Travelling Agent for the above Companies. Bath, Nov. 24, 1845.

THE MAINE MAMMOTH MUTUAL FIRE IN-SUBANCE CO. obtained a Charter at the last session of the Legislature to insure Dwelling Houses and property therein. Barns, Hay, Grain. Tools, Stores and Merchandise. Mills, Machinery, Machine Shops, Stock, and most kinds of insurable property, from I to

years. Policies will be issued soon as the requisite amount of Applications may be made to PELEG WADSWORTH, Agent,

Bath, Nov. 24, 1845.

Sarsaparilla. **KELLEY & CO.'S** Highly Concentrated Extract of SARSAPARILLA,

IS got up under the supervision of the Medical Pro-fession, from whom it received This SARSAPARILLA, which was first used in the

This SARSAPARILLA, which was first used in the private practice of Physicians, has so effectually won, its way to the popular regard of the Profession, that, the most destinguished Practitioners express unbounded confidence in its power, and wherever it is known it is extolled for its extraordinary virtues. DISEASES, for which this Medicine is a positive, cure, are SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS; DYS-PEPSIA; CANKER in the STOMACH and BOW-ELS; IMPURITIES of the BLOOD; DEBILITY of the SYSTEM; ERUPTIONS on the FACE; MERCURIAL DISEASES; HUMORS; Chronic, CONSTITUTIONAL COMPLAINTS; RING WORM; and RHEUMATISM. It is, for all these, truly afflictive and dangerous maladies, an unrivalied,

WORM; and RHEUMATISM. It is, for all toget truly afflictive and dangerous maladies, an unrivalled, matchlers curative. It takes the place of all other. Sarsaparillas and Bitters. This Medicine is prepared of the very best materials, and in the most faithful manner, as can be shown by the certificates of numerous Physicians, as well as the rectinentials of persons, on whom important cases have estimonials of persons, on whom important cases have

been performed, but to publish these certificates would, greatly increase the price of the medicine. Criterns, and the public generally, are requested to, make trial of this medicine, which has produced such niraculous effects in other places. Sold in HALLOWELL by SAMUEL ADAMS.

BOSTON MARKET, Dec. 16. Corn Exchange—The Flour market has been dull throughout the week, and sales

country. 63- Remember that no other is genuance, JOS. L. KELLEY & Co. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, No. 108 Middle st. nearly opposite the Casco House, PORTILAND, MZ.

Sand's Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

The point of the state There is an active demand for Cod-sh and prices have improved. Sales of S a 000 gtls, principally for shipment, at \$33,10 the fourtain band. Such is the restrict active demand for Cod-bia and prices have improved. Sales of S a control of the vital stream. This is easy. Sand's Sarsa-parilla acts directly on the blood in the very process of its formation, and will soon restore the circulation to a healthy state by eradicating the elements of disease at the fourtain band. Such is the restrict active demand to the state by the fourtain band. Such is the restrict active demand to the state by the fourtain band. Such is the restrict active demand to the state by the fourtain band. Such is the restrict active demand to the state by the state by the restrict active demand to the state by the

ton, cash. Leather—There was a sale at auction, on Saturday, of 2300 sides, which went off at a slight advance in prices; light weights sold at 12¾ a 13c; middle do, 12¾ a 13½c; heavy do, 12 a 12½c; Buffalo, 11 a 14½; damaged, 6¾ a 10½c per lb, cash.

50 CRATES WARE now opened and for sale at sortment of CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE, probably to be found on the River. Consist-ing of almost every article and pattern, now in use.—

Beef Caltle-4 or 5 yokes were taken at \$6. ales of extra at \$5 25; First quality, \$5; Second, \$4 25 a 50; Third, \$3 a 4. Working Oxen-None. Cows and Calves-Sales not noticed. Sheep-Lots taken from 92c to \$2 33. What an army of office-holders! Swine-Lots at wholesale, 31 for Sows, and 41 for Barrows; and at retail from 4 to 5 and N. B.-4 beautiful Cattle, fed by Mr. Underwood, from the State of Maine, were taken at about \$7 50 per cwt. The weather being stormy, quite a number

and are "in a better condition than the free it was impossible to see at a distance of a few

Point Levy, to cross. limited, principally to supply the immediate One man and his horse had perished in the wants of the trade. There will not, probably, be much done till the arrival of the next Steamer. Sales of Genesee, common brands, at \$6,50 a 6,62, and some from the wharf at \$6,37; fancy brands \$6,75; 300 bbls Fredericksburg \$6,25, 4 mos; 200 do do, \$6,25, cash;

A bill was also introduced to abolish the this number, were James Starr, the father of

where he was to be met by Capt. Boone's

Mr. Pinkney gave notice that he would in- company of Dragoons, to take such steps as troduce a bill TO DOUBLE THE TAX ON FREE were deemed advisable.-St. Louis Republi-

And this from South Carolina, a pre-emi-

state. My cough and expectoration decreased, my stomach and bowels resumed their proper action, my appetite immediately revived, my tongue became clear, all the functions were harmonized, my nerves became tranquil, my body was gradually restored to a state of tone and strength. At the present time 1 enjoy better health, have less torpor, and more activity of body and unind, and relief from former habitual dyspepsy, than 1 have experienced ever before. My cough and pains are goue and 1 am well. are gone and I am well. For Mr. C. Brinckerhoff, Proprietor Health Restorative. I hereby notify the public that HORACE EV-ERETT is no longer my General Agent; and that I have no connection with him, nor have any thing to do with any pills which he may offer to the public, called the *Health Restorative Pills*, nor any other medicine manufactured by him. C. BRINCKERHOFF.

tended to the sovereign States as their resolves were presented. Mr. Boyd of Kentucky replied. The reso-

lutions were then laid on the table and order-

Petitions were then called from the several States.

Referred to Committee on Territories and or- Cobb, Cocke, Collin, Constable, Cummins,

on the Militia, amid much laughter.

Governments for a Congress of Nations.-Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs. olutions of the State of New-Hampshire on the Naturalization Laws, and moved their reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Committe Mr. McConnell of Ala., moved to lay them

day. Mr. Adams presented the Resolutions of

Carolina and Louisiana, relative to the mission of Messrs. Hoar and Hubbard. After a few remarks from Mr. Adams, a proposition was made by him to refer them to a Select Committee of one from each State.

ble. Yeas and Nays ordered, on motion of Mr. Adams: Yeas 90, Nays 68. They were laid on Mr. Atchison offered a resolution in favor laid on the table and ordered printed.

^{expected that Mr. Benton will forthwith re-port a bill in the Senate for the immediate or-ganization and equipment of 200,000 volun} teers

sed to let any one proceed. The unjointy refu-sed to let any one proceed. They vigorously applied the gag. On the same decision they voted to sustain the Chair by 92 to 77, and

of Texas guarantied Slavery in the whole of

Constitution of Texas be re-committed to the

He concluded by moving that the

cording to an actual enumeration of the

now would be on their engrossment.

The question was then, shall the main ques-

Mr. Hunt of New York, moved to be ex-

The question was then on the engrossment

The question was then on the passage of

Mr. Rockwell of Mass. asked whether this

The Speaker having answered in the affir-

sentatives.

uestion.

(No.3)

he resolutions.

Texas.

Texas.

VIIows: YEAS.-Messrs. Stephen Adams, Anderson, either to God or man?-Hamp. Herald. follows:

States. Maine presented a great many petitions against the admission of Texas as a Slave Biggs, James Black, James A. Black, Boyd, Biggs, James Black, Brodhead, William G. Bowlin, Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, William G. Mr. Norris of New Hamshire presented the Resolutions of his State on Oregon and Brown, Milton Brown, Burt, Cabell, J. H. there, and her interference in Texas matters. Referred to Committee on Territories and or-dered printed. Mr. Pettit of Indiana presented a petition from Cincinnati against paying Chaplains in the Navy from the U. S. Treasury. Mr. McConnell of Alabama moved that it be laid on the table, which was carried. Mr. Schneck of Ohio presented a petition Mr. Schne be laid on the table, which was carried. Mr. Schneck of Ohio presented a petition Mr. Schneck of Ohio presented a petition Giles, Grabam, Grider, Grover, HAMLIN, Haralson, Henley, Hilliard, Hoge, Hopkins, Haralson, E. W. Hubbard,

on the Militia, amid much laughter. Great numbers of petitions, numerously signed were presented from a majority of the signed were presented from a frexas as a Lumpkin. inspectors. slave State. Mr. Adams again presented a great many.
McConnell, McCRATE, McCay, McDowell, McCRATE, McCay, McDowell, McHenry, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Morris, Morri

tion, which carries the matter over till another Granston, Culver, Darregh, Delano, Dixon, the mere ebullition of a heated tanaticism, Cranston, Culver, Darragn, Delano, Dixon, Ewing, Foot, Giddings, Grinnell, Hampton, Harper, Herrick, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hubbard. Washington

HOUSE, Dec. 17 .- Mr. Bell of Kentucky,

Mr. Burt of S. C. moved to lay on the ta-Notion for a second reading was objected at Herald.

INCREASING THE MILITARY FORCES. It is Oregon, building forts, granting lands, &c.

were strongly debated.

undescribable followed. The majority refu-Democrat of the North can talk! How then, and succeeded in arresting seventy of the cul--we ask in the name of common sense,-saying nothing of Justice and Humanity,-that is, promotifully flogged Blows and pend the rules to allow him to introduce a bill organizing a Government in the Oregon Territory, Refused.

the Legislature of South Carolina :--Mr. Norris of New Hamshille present establishinen the Resolutions of his State on Oregon and against Great Britain for her encroachments there, and her interference in Texas matters. Resolution Coulom, Coulom, Coulom, Clarke, there, and her interference in Texas matters. Resolution Coulom, Coulom, Clarke, Coulom, Coulom, Dillingham, Dillingh this State, on board ships engaged in com- ductive resources of the Country .- Cincinnati merce, and whether the laws may not be so Herald.

J. Ingerson, Sentaria values of the state, &c., so as to al-Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Sentorn Jones, George W. Jones, Thomas B. King, low the fee of one doltar, instead of ten, to the low the fee of one doltar, instead of ten, to the

Governments for a Congress of Nations.— Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Winthrop of Mass. presented the Res-blutions of the State of New-Hampshire on Ne Naturalization Laws, and moved their eference to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Levin of Pa., move to refer to a Select Ommittee. Yell, Young--141. NAYS.-Messrs. Abbott, John Q. Adams, the extension of our Slave Territory. My Arnold, Ashmun, Blanchard, Buffington, W. southern readers may rest assured that the W. Campbell, John G. Chapman, Collamer, sentiment of the North on this subject is not

McConnell moved to lay them on the table.
 Mr. Adams called for the Yeas and Nays. Ordered: Yeas 83; Nays 57. So the Resolutions were laid on the table and ordered printed.
 Mr. Adams presented the Resolutions of the State of Massachusetts on the difficulties between that State and the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, relative to the mission
 Hunt, Hudson, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Daniel P. King, P. King, Lewis, Levin, McGaughey, McIwaine, Marsh, Miller, Pollock, Ramsay, McIwaine, Marsh, McIler, Pollock, Ramsay, McIwaine, Kate, Marsh, McIler, Pollock, Ramsay, McIwaine, Kate, Marsh, McIler, Pollock, Ramsay, McIwaine, Kate, Marsh, McIler, Pollock, Ramsay, McIwaine, Marsh, McIler, Pollock, Ramsay, McIwaine, Kate, Marsh, McIler, Pollock, Ramsay, McIwaine, Kate, Schenck, Seaman, Severence, Albert, Sumk, Schenck, Winthrop, Wate, Winthrop, Wate, Winthrop, Wate, Winthrop, Wate, Winthrop, Wate, Winthrop, Marsh, McIwaine, Wood, Woodruff—56.

FROM WASHINGTON .- The N. Y. Courier says that its advices from Washington "tend of establishing a territorial government over the President, in regard to Ores proposed by The letter writer says Mr. Buchanan is ne-The letter writer says Mr. Buchanan is ne-The letter writer says Mr. Buchanan is nethe President, in regard to Oregon, will not meet with serious opposition in either House."

gotiating for California.

that is, unmercifully flogged Blows and stripes for worshipping God after hours.

Report of the Secretary of War.

The report of the Secretary of War is a business-like document. He speaks in terms rather hostile to Mexico, and seems to think that the appearances of things still demands the presence of a large force in Texas. We SOUTH CAROLINA-COLORED SEAMEN.- do not believe there is any such necessity.-The following resolution has been offered in He is also of the opinion that the exigencies of the public service will require a larger military force than the present establishment

HORRORS OF SLAVERY .- From the N. O. papers it appears that a slave named Mous-Mr. Schneck of Ohio presented a petition from somebody praying for compensation for services rendered in the "Whisky Re-bellion." It was referred to the Committee D. Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, D. Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Schwarz, Hough, George S. Houston, E. W. Hubbard, Hungerford, James B. Hunt, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, D. Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, D. Hough, George S. Houston, E. W. Hubbard, Hungerford, James B. Hunt, Hunter, Charles Hungerford, James B. Hunt, Hunter, Charles Hungerford, James B. Johnson, J. Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, J. Ingersoll, Jenkins, James M. Johnson, J. James M. Johnson, J. James M. Johnson, Jenkins, James M. Johnson, J. James M. Johnson, J. James M. Johnson, Jenkins, James M. Johnson, J. James M. Johnson, Jenkins, Jenkins, James M. Jenkins, J of Dr. Vionett, who examined the body: I have discovered on the right part of the

In this town, 22d inst., by Rev. Eli Thurston, Mr. Cyrus Woodsum to Miss Sylvia W. Bicknell, both of his town. In this town, 28d inst., by Rev. Eli Thurston, Mr. Albert P. Powell of Boston, Mass., to Miss Lydia W.

but the calm determination of a settled pur-pose. This inference is strikingly confirmed but the remarkable combination of effort un-la this town, 18th inst., by Rev. H. M. Blake, Mr. James E. Yeaton of Richmond, to Miss Ellen Neul of

In Gardiner, Elijah J. Holmes to Mary Perkins;-Edward H. Flynt to Mary Holbrook;-Levi Rhodes,

Laward H. Flynt to mary Hotorook, - Hern Ansar, Jr., to Sarab Dill. In Richmond, Lawrence J. Joice to Mary A. Libby. In Augusta, Hannibal M. Sawtelle to Susan M. Ta-bor of Fairhaven, Mass.

DEATHS.

Died in this town, 6th inst., after a paioful sickness of four weeks, ELLES A., daughter of Mr. Timothy Moorrs, aged 13 years and 6 months. In Washington, Maine, 17th alt., Mrs. Martha D., wife of John W. Clark, formerly of this town, aged 30

years and 4 months. In West Gardiner, 13th inst., of Consumption, Mr

Moses Woodbury, aged 50. In Whitefield, suddenly, Thomas LeBallister, aged 72 years. He was one of the earliest settlers of the

ing of almost every article and pattern, now in use.-Also a large lot of WOODEN WARE, HARD Also a large lot of WOODEN WARE, HARD WARE, AND CUTLERY. The above stock com-prises almost every article needed for house keeping, and will be sold wholesale or retail, at very low prices. Hallowell, Dec. 10, 1845. c13s20

R. G. LINCOLN, Importer of Crockery and China Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALSO Wooden Ware and Cutlery, Nos. 1 & 2, LINCOLN'S CORNER,

HALLOWELL, ME.

SOLAR LAMPS-A rich article-Also Solar Hang-

K NIVES AND FORKS-A splendid assortment of Knives and Forks, at R. G. LINCOLN'S. Hallowell, Dec. 10, 1845. 12 DOZEN first quality REYNOLD'S AXES, for

Hallowell Dec. 10, 1845. FRESH Buck Wheat FLOUR from New York for saleby 9 S. PAGE & CO.

BRUSHES.

S. PAGE & CO. have on hand, and offer for sale of Blind, Clothiers', Clothes, Floor, Graining, Hair, Horse, Marking, Nail, Paint, Shoe, Stove, Stencil, Shaving, Sash, Scrubbing and Tooth Brushes; also Striping Pencils, The above will be sold low. 9

WHITE LEAD-5 TONS White Lead dry and Nov. 27. 11 S. PAGE & CO, Notice. **B** IBLES, TESTAMENTS and TRACTS may be had at the Depository, in Hallowell, kept by E. BOND-at the Society's prices-for gratuitous distri-bution among the destitute. rtment constantly on hand. January, 1845. **B**ROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES now open ing and for sale at *GREAT BARGAINS*, at at the Hallowell Dry Goods Store by F. LYFORD & CO. 139

Zephyr Worsteds.

JUST received a fresh supply of WORSTED-Patterns, Cambrick, Worsted Needles, Knitting Pins &c., &c., at F. LYFORD & CO'S. &c., &c., at IBERTY ALMANAC for 1846, This can be L IBERTY ALMANAC for Job cents a doz. 6 cents single. FREDERICK DOUGLASS' NARRATIVE, may be had at the STANDARD OFFICE, 40 cents single. S POONER'S "UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY," at THIS OFFICE, price, 50 cts. Purchas Sept, 15, 1845. single. LIBERTY MINSTREL, may be had at THIS OFFICE, price, 50 cents single. EWIS CLARKE'S NARRATIVE, at THIS OFFICE, 25 cents single. Machine Cards. S. CARD CLOTHING, which they offer at low prices. Also Sperm and Lard Oil suitable for weal

specific. Having the most entrie confidence in the inter-icine and skill of Dr. Sands. I was induced thereby to try the effects of their Sarsaparilla, and I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of may others commen-datory of its invaluable properties, unknown to and un-solicited by the Messrs. Sands. CHARLES DYER, Jr. Druggist and Apothecary,

40 and 42 Westmicster street, Providence, R. 1. Feb. 15, 1845.

S. ORLEANS, Mass. Nov. 26, 1844. MESSES, SANDS-With feelings of the most levely gratitude I wish to express to you, and through you to the world, an account of unexpected and almost despair-ed of recovery. by the use of your Sarsaparilla. For gratitude 1 wish to express to you, and annost despair-the workd, an account of unexpected and almost despair-ed of recovery, by the use of your Sarsaparilla. For the past ten years I was afflicted with the liver com-plaint, dyspepsia, and disease of the spine, and have suffered beyond the power of language to describe.— Physicians prescribed in vain, and the remedies used seemed only to increase my sufferings. In 1843 I was attacked with erysipelas, which reduced me very low— as it passed off, ulcers of the most painful description came out on my face and neck; Host the entire use of my limks, and there was literally no rest for me by night or by day. In this tried situation I heard of your Sarsa-parilla, and what it had done for others similarly afflict-ed with myself. I purchased one bottle, and found im-mediate relief by its use. I then used five more and was entirely relieved. My feelings are such as I cau-not describe. I searrely know myself—so great the change. I am like a new creature. This much I feel it a privilege to testify to My present health is due un-der God to your mirumentality, and may the same Providence that directed me to your aid make you the approximation of blessing others as diseased and des-meters at was.

happy instrument of blessing others as diseased and des-pairing as 1 was. Your very grateful friend, ESTHER F. PEARCE, (wife of Uriah L. PEARCE.)

Commonwealth of Mass. Barnstable, ss. Nov. 27, 1844

We certify that the foregoing is the statement of Mrs. Pearce, and we are confident that every word is true. JOHN REINSICE, Justice of the Peace. SAMUEL ELDRIDGE, Justice of the Peace.

JAMES BICKNELL, Minister of the Gospel.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may he obtained of the proprietors and their agents graits. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton st., N. Y. Sold also by S. l'AGE & Co. Hallowell: J. E. Ladd Augustat C. P. Branch Gardiner, and by Druggists, generally throughout the United States. Price, \$\$ 1 per bottle, six bottles for \$\$. The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sand's Sarsaparilla that has been and is con-stantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most

Dry Goods.

F. LYFORD & CO. have just opened in unusu-ally extensive assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, comprising every aracle in the line, which will be offered at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. The pub-The public have our sincere regards for past favors which shall be duly reciprocated by us by giving GOOD BAR-GAINS in future. Hallowell, Sept. 16, 1845. Carpets. LYFORD & CO, have now on hand as good an assortment of CARPETS as can be found the state, and will be sold as low. 's are invited to call and examine CROCKERY WARE, ASSORTED CRATES FOR COUNTRY TRADE, Constantly on hand and far sale by R. G. LINCOLN, Hallowell. D. H. GOODNO,

SURGEON DENTIST. HALLOWELL. ME.

Room at the Post OFFICE.

Poctry.

TO MASSACHUSETTS.

What if no beacon-blazes On distant hill-tops shine ; From all thy own high places Give Heaven the light of thine! What if, unthrifted, unmoving, The Statesman stands apart, And, comes no warm approving From Mammon's crowded mart!

Still let the hand be shaken, By a summons of thine own; By all save Truth forsaken, Why, stand with that alone! Shrink not from strife unequal, With the best is always hope; And over in the sequel God holds the right side up!

But, when with thine uniting,

Come voices long and lond, And far off hills are writing Thy fire-words on the cloud When from Penobscol's fountains A deep response is heard, And across the Western mountains Rolls back thy rallying word;

Shall thy line of battle falter, With its allies just in view? Oh, by hearth and holy altar, My Father-land he true?

My Fatter-land be true! Fling abroad thy scrolls of Freedom, Speed flem onward far and fast, Over hill and valley speed them, Like the Sybil's on the blast!

Lo! the Empire State is shuking The shackles from her hand; With the rugged North is waking The level sunset land!

On they come-the free battalions, East and West and North, they come, And the heart-beat of the millions Is the beat of Freedom's drum.

"To the tyrant's plot no favor, No heed to place-led knaves. Bar and holt the door forever Against the land of SLAVES!" Hear it, Mother Earth, and hear it The Heavens above us spread, The land is roused-its spirit Was sleeping, but not dead! J. G. W.

The Family.

For the Liberty Standard.

The chamber where the good man meets his fate, s privileged beyond the common walk If virtuous hie, quite in the verge of heaven.

It was evening. The dim làmp shed its le mellow light in the apartment where the ing Christian lay. Friends, dear friends th noiseless step and subdued voices watcharound and ministered to his wants. Pale d emaciated on his couch lay the sufferer, cold sweat of death on his brow, his eyes iken and glared, his voice well nigh hushed earth. But peace, sweet heavenly peace up the countenance of the expiring Husid and Father as he was about to leave

se who were entwined around his heart by strongest ties of nature, and enter the Exclamations expressive of the rit land. etaste of that happiness "which eye hath seen nor ear heard, neither hath it entered o the heart of man to conceive," would ter upon his tongue. Jesus, the friend of

ners, made his dying bed feel soft as downy lows are. "Hallelujah, precious Saviour," re the last words he was heard to utter ere George was preparing to go. "weary wheels of life stood still," and the "weary wheels of life stood still," and the fettered spirit soared, attended by minis-times feel as if I could wish I had a home to ing spirits, to the mansions of blas prered for the blest, where all tears will be ped away and sorrow and sighing are unown.

I raised their voices in supplication to the d of the widow and the fatherless for supt in this hour of trial. Thanksgiving and ise were offered amidst sighs and tears for triumph of a Saviour's quenchless love er the grim messenger, Death.

such was the death-bed scene of one, who the early age of ten years, became a pro-sed disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus. secration to his Master's service. Long s the hand of disease permitted to hold his

fants whom we now cherish with anxious editions, and neatly bound. terderness, will be the sturdy men, mighty to do good, or to do evil; and we shall fude they shall be good or bad, or ignorant, de-pends on us. They will be reared around our cocked.¹⁰ hearts and at our tables, and if instructed, instructed in our schools. If they have the cost you considerable to gratify it." Bible, we must print it and place it in their "Why, if I had been told the sum total of biole, we must print it and place it in their hands. If they keep the Sabbath, we must have a Sabbath for them to keep. If they en-joy the privileges of the sanctuary and the ministry of the word of God, we must erect the church and so gradually, that I have hardly been aware of the expense.³⁷ The privileges of the sanctuary and the mainistry of the word of God, we must erect the church and so gradually. That so the same when I slumbered last That I fain would see again. Toa the church and sustain the preacher. to the full action of every evil influence: for pened to speak of the late oratorio, but a mo admonition of the Lord, will be educated by they were acquainted with. He found, Satan in the streets, in the purlicus of the tav- ever, in the course of conversation, that they ern, in haunts of vicious pleasure, and where-sover the social principle leads men to con-public amusements. By some occasional

ism and Infidelity, and every evil way. The philanthropists now on the stage are therefore shut up to give the widest possible diffusion and the greatest effect to the Gospel, in the present generation: and thus to provide for the next a christian parentage, a christian training, and healthful institutions that shall grow stronger and stronger as time rolls on. Let this be neglected and all is lost; let this be done, and our country is safe; our children will live and die under the influence of a pure Gospel, and in the enjoyment of the choicest blessings of civil liberty.

From the New York Organ.

THE PROBLEM. CHAPTER I.

"Woll, George, here is the money I borowed of you some time ago. I take shame of myself to have kept you out of it so long after the time I had fixed for the re-payment; somehow or rather my savings would slip

through my fingers." "I could have wished for your own sake you could have been more punctual; but no apology is necessary, as the delay has not occasioned me any inconvenience.

"You are very good natured." "I am afraid not; for if I had wanted the money, I should not have scrupled to ask for itat the promised time."

This conversation passed between two clerks in a mercantile house; they were both of the same age, neither was there much difference in their capacity; but Edward, hav-ing been in the counting house several years, was now in the receipt of a salary of one thousand a year. George, as his junior in point of time, received only six hundred.

After the last remark of George, Edward remained silent a few minutes past the usual hour of closing the counting house, and

go to, for a bachelor's lodging don't quite come up to my idea of the word." "Why don't you marry, then ?"

The weeping circle knelt at his bedside I can hardly pay my own way without bor-"And how ain I to support a family? when rowing. And yet"----. Here he relapsed into thoughtful silence.

"You seem to be in some trouble. If so, and I can be useful to you-15 "No; I am only solving a problem.""

"I did not know you had a turn for mathematics." "I bolieve you will prove the abler arithme-

sed disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus, tician. But I give up for the present. Well, I wish I knew where to go." "Suppose you go home with me, for once."

up among us, and crowding us from the stage. expected to find but little beside shilling liter- ful without folly, and pious without sullen- and bless them with good government, peace will have passed away: and those feeble in- American, and French literature, in the best I am determined to profit by it,"

"Too valuable, perhaps, for my means,away from the memory of men. But all these But this is my besetting weakness. I am an swarming millions will derive their character mainly from the present generation. Whether epicure in books, and can no more enjoy a fa-

"I commend your taste; but it must have pathos.

There had been Tea was now announced. great extent, these things must be made ready | no time for extraordinary preparation, yet the before they come upon the stage of action .- table was furnished with plenty and elegance, Otherwise, they will grow up and pass the most impressible portion of their lives without being imbued with divine truth, and exposed conversation because general. Edward hapwhere good is not, there evol will be. Those ment after secretly blamed himself for alludwho are not brought up in the nurture and ing to an entertainment he could not suppose By some occasional gregate. If we teach not every man his prattle with the children, he perceived they I fancied we roamed in a wood, mamma, neighbor and his brother to know the Lord, were pretty well educated. He inquired And we rested as under a bough; neighbor and his brother, to know the Lord, were pretty well educated. He inquired there are those who will leach them Roman- what school they attended, and found that it were pretty well educated. He inquired what school they attended, and found that it was one that not only bore a high reputation, but charged a high price. And use result as ducer is oblight, Then near me a butterfly fluctured in pride And I chused it away through the forest wide And the night came on, and I lost my guide And I know not what to do. but charged a high price. As he rose to take his leave, he thankfully

accepted the invitation to repeat his visit .-His friend, on lighting him down, observed an air of deep abstraction on his face; and as Bot a white-robed maiden appeared in the air, they stood in the door, asked him if his headache was still troublesome.

"Oh no! it is entirely dissipated. How pleasant the evening has been! By the bye, My tears and fears she guil'd, mamma,

"I will tell you to-morrow, after counting hours. What an inexplicable problem !"

CHAPTER II.

The next day the friends remained in the counting house after the usual hours of clos-

ing, for the purpose of conversation. "I have been thinking," said George, "of your inquiry last evening, and inclined to sup-Of white-wing'd babes to me; pose from it that you had some idea of sugresting an increase of my salary. I am sen-sible of the kindness of your intention, but have no doubt the firm will do what is right at gesting an increase of my salary. 1 am seuhave no doubt the firm will do what is right at a proper time without any hint, and I am very Then I mixed with the heavenly throng, mamma, well contented already."

Edward heard him out with a smile, and shaking his head, replied,

"You give me too much credit for good in-The object of my inquiry was tentions. merely in the expectation of a solution to a Do you mind when sister Jane, mamma, problem; but your answer only made it more

intricate.' "Cannot I assist you? I have dipped a little into Euclid.35

"I believe you can, without the help of algebra or geometry; and I now request you will, for I am fairly at a nonplus."

"Well, I will see what I can do," said George taking up a slate and pencil. "Well, in the first place," said Edward, "I" understand that you have no source of income be-yond your salary of six hundred a year; out yond your salary of six hundred a year; out of which you pay a pretty good rent, so far as

I judge from your accommodations." 'Only a hundred and fifty."

"And that leaves just four hundred and fifty for all your other expenses. You have a wife and his ragged old mantle served for his shroud, Ere the midnight watch was o'er. house is well furnished; your family are well dressed; your table is well provided; your children are well educated. You do not apchildren are well educated. You do not appear to deny yourself any rational and elegant amusement; and in one respect you even in-delge in a luyrest of specchless care, Dear to deny yourself any rational and elegant amusement; and in one respect you even in-balage in a luyrest of specchless care, dulge in a luxury of taste. Nay, you have been able to oblige me with a considerable loan, and to wait patiently for its return. Is not this all true?" "I thankfully admit it."

"On the other hand, I have no one to pro-"Well, I don't care if I do. I had partly and a year. Yet somehow I am continually vide for but myself, and my salary is a thousand a year. Yet somehow I am continuents in the set in the party well, I don't care It 1 do. I had party and a year. Yet somehow I am continuents in the set is somehow I am continuents in the party well, I don't care It 1 do. I had party and a year. Yet somehow I am continuents well, I don't care It 1 do. I had party and a year. Yet somehow I am continuents well, I don't care It 1 do. I had party and a year. Yet somehow I am continuents well. Well, he was in glory too, mamma, at the year's end, and o looking back do not in the best can be; For he needed no alme in the mansions of light "We will give you a cup of tea, to set it to the source build often he indequate to the indequate to the source build often he indequate to the indequate to the

The guiding of the affairs of this land will extensive, but, so far as it went, was com- "Say no more. The problem has been true religion and virtue, and the increase of true religion and virtue. soon be in other hands. All these laborers extensive, but, so far us it went, was com-and artisans, these ministers and magistrates, posed of the standard works of English, solved to my satisfaction; and from this hour science amongst us; and generally to grant

"This appears to be a valuable collection." story, may adopt the same resolution,

THE INFANT'S DREAM.

on account of its great beauty and touching Oh! cradle me on thy knee, mamma,

And smile as you then did smile, mamma, And weep as you then did weep; Then fix on me thy glustening eye. And gaze, and gaze, till the tear be dry; Then rock me gently, and sing and sigh, Till you luft me fast asleep.

For I dreamed a heavenly dream, mamma, While slumbering on thy knee, And I lived in a land where forms divine In kingdoms of glory sternally shine; And the world I'd give, if the world were mine, Again that land to see.

My heart grew sick with fear, mamma. And I wept aloud for thee; And she flung back the curls of her golden hair, And she klesed me softly, ere I was aware, Saying, "Come pretty babe, with me!"

Pleasant the evening his occur by the object in the constant of the evening his occur by the object income beyond the counting house?"
 "Not a farthing. May I know why you ask?"
 "I will tell you to-morrow, after counting

And heavenly forms were there, mamma, And lovely cherubs bright!

And lovely cherobs bright! They smiled when they saw me, but I was amazed, And wondering around me I gazed and gazed; And songs I heard, and samy beams blazed All glorious in the land of light,

Of white-wing'd babes to me; Their eyes looked love, and their sweet lips smiled,

With cherub and scraphim fair; And I saw, as I roamed the regions of peace, The spirits which came from the world of distress;

And there was joy no tongue can express, For they know no sorrow there.

Do you mind when sister same, mining, Lay dead a short time agone; . Oh! you gazed on the sad but lovely wreek, With a flood of woe you could not check; And your heart was so sore you wished it would break, But it leved and you aye sobh'd on!

But oh! had you been with me, mamma, In the realms of unknown care, And seen what I saw, you ne'er had cried, "Well, Though they buried pretty Jane in the grave when she died;

Do you mind of that silly old man, mamma, Who came late to our door, And the night was dark, and the tempest loud,

And his heart was weak, but his soul was proud; And think what a weight of woe, mamma,

Run down his glazing eye-And think what a heavenward look, mamma,

Flash'd through each trembling eye, As he told how he went to the baron's strong hold, Saying, "Oh! let me in, for the night is cold;" But the rich man cried, "Go sleep in the world, For we shield no beggars here."

unto all mankind such a degree of temporal And we trust some of those who read this prosperity as he alone knows to be best. Given under my hund at the city of New York, the 3d day of October, in the year

of our Lord, one thousand and seven hundred and eighty-nine. George Washington.

> REFORM. BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Let no one who looks for fame join us.-Let him wait rather, and be one of that crowd which will flock like doves to our windows, the moment the first gleam of success shall guide them. Our work is to throw up, ourselves unseen, the path over which, unheeding, the triumphant majority are to pass, shouting the names of later and gaudier leaders as their watch-words.

How lew have over heard of Zachary Macauley-the counsellor to whom Wilberforce tooked nu-one who rose before the suu to give every hour to the slave, and died at last that glorious poor man, which the creditor of humanity always is. But theusands echo the easier carned fame of his son

How few know anything of that little committee of Quakers, who labored upseen, in Lombard street, that Wilberforce and Clarkson might be strong in the eyes of the great British people-grappled uncheered with the great British heart and enlisted it finally in the cause of Africa; but went down most of them, to their graves, forgotten, while the gallant ship which they had launched so painful. ly-baptized with a new name, and bannered with a new flag, anchored in the safe barbor of a nation's welcome.

"We may regret," says the Edinburgh Review, "that those who sowed should not be allowed to reap, but such is the ordinary course of events. By separating success from merit, by imposing on one set of men the sacrifice and the labor, and giving to another the credit of the result. Providence seems to tell us that higher motives than any man can offer, ought to actuate those who assume the

responsibility of Government." In the place of "Government," put "Reform," and the sentiment is still more applicable to a cause like ours. "And grant," says old Fuller, "that God honors they not to build his temple in thy parish, yet thou mayest, with David, provide metal and materials for Solomon, thy successor, to build it with."

Some reluct at the long time requisite to change the institutions of a notion, or regenerate its public sentiment. But here, too, a a moment's thought shows us how wise in this respect is the order of Providence. The progress of a great reform is a nation's school, It creates as it advances the moral principle, the individual independence, the habit of private judgment, the enlightened public opinion, which are necessary for its own success, and thus, by new moulding the national charncter and elevating its tone of morals, it confers far other and greater benefits than its originators at first proposed. And further, it naturally opens the eye to kindred abuses, or growing itself out of a wrong principle, which has other results besides this immediate one. it insensibly prepares the way for wider and more radical reform. Having once gathered under its banners an army of enthusiastic and them in the field long enough to form them S. Row disinterested hears, its slow advance keeps veteran and willing laborers in every good cause. Forty-seven years in the wilderness were necessary to make the Egyptian slave a fit soldier for Joshua to lead, and a fit subject 200 do Redwood 200 do Hache Wood for David and Solomon to govern.

An acute observer has well remarked, speak- 100 do Hypernic ing of the slow step of the English movement for a repeal of the corn laws:

50 do Peach Wood 3000 lbs Alum "The change will be delayed so long, that when it comes the people will have been in-structed in the necessity for something more than a mere repeal of an act of Parliament, important as that repeal unquestionably in important as that repeat or all act of Pariniment, important as that repeat unquestionably is. They will see the necessity for an organic change—that the cause of the evil is in self-ich lasignation and all be warranted of best quality. ish legislation, and that again springs from Manufacturers and Clothiers are invited to call before the exclusive possession by one small class purchasing alsowhere. of the legislative power; and thus Chartism, under the name of Complete Suffrage, will become the adopted measure of the middle clas-SES. Welcome then the thought that careless History will, probably, drop from her tablets the Alum names of those who were first to stem the Annatto current of corrupt popular opinion. It tends Antimony Aqua Ammonia to keep our ranks pure. Welcome the long years of struggle which Banca Tin show us that we are enlisted, not for a single Bar Tin campuign, but for life. The discipline will Barwood make us wiser, and imprint deeper in our Bichromate Potash hearts the conviction, that it is from us the Bicaching Salts ranks of future reforms are to be recruited; Blue Virioi Bruzil Wood and that to shut our eyes to the light of other Roll Brimstone reformations is to be traitor to the past .- Libamwood erty Chimes. Castile Soap

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and markets

press the sense of transcendent glory and ring love of a crucified Saviour which illed his bosom. The nearer he approachhis eternal home the works of a Creator's d increased in glory and beauty, and med to join with the heavenly host in asptions of praise to him that had called m into being. Every murmuring and im-ient thought was hushed by that love ich passeth knowledge which enabled him Il times to say, "Father, not my will but ie be done."

As the morning stars are obscured and hdraw their light by the radiance of the ng sun, so his trials and afflictions sank in setfulness when compared with the glory ch shall be revealed in the humble believy the sun of Righteousness on the morn he resurrection."

le sleeps-and by his side rest three love-nfants, pledges of love, upon the banks of Kennebec. The last conflict with sin tomptation is over, and his ransomed it is before the throne clothed in white nent and joining with the redeemed in an-ns of praise, to him who hath washed n from their sins in his own precious d.

Let me die the death of the righteous and ny last end be like his.⁴⁹ S. Δ . H.

From the Home Missionary.

Present Generation Responsible for the Character of the next.

"He is married, poor fellow," thought he, "and I have heard has three or four little occasion to make out for myself. In my ones. How can they all live on six hundred bachelor days I found my expenses exceeding a year, while I can hardly on a thousand? I my income, and was obliged to deny myself date say I shall find the whole family crow-ded into a little back room, on a second or third floor, in some dirty street, furnished with a rag carpet, a pine table covered with till I happened to see a lady whose amiable oilcloth, four or five wood chairs, and as many qualities engaged my affections. It was obragamuffin children; and, perhaps to com- vious, even to me, that before inviting her to plete this picture of comfort, 'the mother of share my fortunes, I ought to have some for- General Washington's first Thanksgiving the Gracchii' at the wash tub. Oh, faugh! tune to share. But where was it to come but I am in for it once." from? I applied for an increase of salary, but

At last George paused before a decent two- of my other expenses." story brick front house, in a respectable look-"Gig street. "Cig "Here we are, at last. This is a pretty treats."

long walk from the counting house; but you know rents are so high down town, that a man

one respect, for they ascended to the second Il men are passive to the circumstances floor. He was somewhat relieved, however, er which their early life is passed. The to find that his friend led to the front room; it cannot choose the character of his par- and when the door was thrown open, he was ge, nor shape the principles and institu- taken by surprise, for the apartment was furs under which his existence is commenced nished with neatness, and even with elegance. his training conducted. At his birth, he A lady, very nearly attired, was engaged in

Edward did not anticipate much gratifica-

They passed several streets, and also sev- without success. I then began to consider eral of what an unsophisticated stranger might whether I could not reduce my expenses, and have supposed to be streets, had they not for the next three months kept an account of been labelled at the corners with the unpre- them, living at my usual rate. At the end of Prayer tending and unaristocratic appellations of "squares," or "places." We are democratic people, and especially the aristocracy of pended more than was reasonable and proper, America. wealth is unknown among us, or ought to be. that the amount of those items fell far short "Pray, what are they?"

"Oh! I begin to understand."

edge that I had not made, nor deserved to with grateful hearts, the many and signal famake, any real friends, by treating them to vors of Almighty God, especially by affording what each could have provided for himself for them an opportunity of peaceably establishing a couple of shillings, while the aggregate ex- a form of Government for their satety and pense had emptied my pockets; and the en- happiness; Now, therefore, I do reccommend joyment had generally been marred by riot, and assign, Thursday, the Twenty-sixth day joyment had generally been marred by riot, quarreling, and subsequent sickness. Satis-fied on this point, I at once cut off some heavy items of expenditure, but still indulged and glorious Being who is the beneficent an-the deviced by the peo-ple of these States, to the services of the great and glorious Being who is the beneficent an-the deviced by the peo-ple of these States, to the services of the great and glorious Being who is the beneficent an-the deviced by the peo-ple of these states, to the services of the great and glorious Being who is the beneficent an-the basis of those who have experiesced the effect of the basis. La state who have experiesced the effect of the basis. La state who have experiesced the effect of the basis. Als training conducted. At the birth, he actively, exist, and year possible attractor, and, had year possible attractor, and year possible at where this parental influence on the acter and dastiny of children, how careful all reflecting persons to provide for the parter. "No doult," thought my due active erand dastiny of children, how careful all reflecting persons to provide for the mater or consult a great deal of firm, whose absence from home had occasioned as whites a write as a write

And there was not a scraph had a crown more bright, Nor a custlier robe than he.

For sound was my slumber, and sweet was my rest, While my spirit in the kiegdom of life was a guest; And the heart that has throbbed in the climes of the blest Can love this world no more.

Miscellany.

Proclamation.

After the adoption of the Constitution and the organization of the Government, Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to appoint a day of Thanksgiving and

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, "Cigars, wines, mint juleps, standing to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly implore his protection and favor; and whereas, both Houses of Congress have "I now seriously examined myself how far by their Joint Committee, requested me to in moderate circumstances can hardly get a room that way, except in some street of doubt-ful reputation." the guiding one for the searching sick, who are aux-iously watching every gleam of hope that shines on their path. The Health Restorative has been impetuously

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